

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1865.

NOTICE OF A CURIOUS PAIR OF GARTERS OF "THE '45."

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

The highly interesting and curious pair of Garters which are here represented on Plate III., belong to Mr. Bowman, of Youlgreave, in whose family they have been preserved, and by whom they have been placed in my hands for notice in the "RELIQUARY." Each Garter is a yard and half in length, and 1½ inches in width. They are woven in thick and massive silk of five colours, viz.—white, purple, yellow, green, and black. The pattern is a kind of check or plaid, and has a rich and very pleasing effect. Along the centre of each Garter is a running motto, in capital letters, also woven in. The letters are white on a purple ground, the other colours—the white, the yellow, the green, and the black—being used to form the plaid border and ends.

The motto on the first Garter is—

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE,
WHO HAD LONG SINCE
A RIGHT UNTO THE CROWN.

While that on the second completes the verse thus—

THEN LET US FIGHT,
IN ARMOUR BRIGHT,
TO PULL USURPER DOWN.

From this verse of course it will be surmised that the Garters are of the middle of last century, belonging to those troublous times when Prince Charles Edward who "had long since a right unto the crown," did literally "fight in armour bright, to pull usurper down," and pushed his attempts so far as to march to Derby, from which town he returned "to the place from whence he came" a wiser and a sadder man.

The Garters are probably of Scottish manufacture, and are remarkably well made; the weaving being very firm and even. The lettering on each is in one continuous line.

Garters may, it is natural to presume, claim about an equal antiquity with long stockings. With socks of course they were not worn. Under the Tudors the Garters were tolerably plain, the Venetian hosen (*i. e.* the breeches), reaching "beneath the knee to the gartering place of the legge, where they are tied firmly with silk pointes,* or some such like, and laid on also with rows of lace or gardes, as the other before." The breeches coming below the knee, and being fastened with these points and lace, of course the garter was not required to be otherwise than plain. It will be seen from this quotation, that at that period it was usual to garter below the knee, the "gartering place of the legge" being distinctly named as beneath the knee.

Under the Stuarts, the fashion in garters became considerably changed, and we find them in the time of James I. grown to the dimensions of sashes, and they were worn ostentatiously, with pointe-lace ends, tied in large bows at the sides of the leg.

To match these costly and extravagant garters, shoe-roses were worn as well as garter-roses, by the men of that period. These roses, whether for the garter or shoe, were highly ornamental, and cost a great deal of money.

"Garters and Roses, fourscore pounds a pair,"

are spoken of in 1615, and their price was not much diminished a century later. Taylor, the water-poet, alludes to the extravagance of garters in his day, thus—

" Wear a favour in shoe strings edged with gold,
And spangled garters worth a copyhold."

"Garters fringed with gold," "garters rich with silver roses," and "garters spangled and decked," are mentioned by various writers, and Ben Jonson says—

" This comes of wearing
Scarlet, gold lace, and cut work, your fine gartering
With your blowne roses."

While Field says—

" Off garters blue,
Which signify Sir Abraham's love was true."

The garters under notice were, however, of a different character altogether from these. They are Scotch, and were intended for "cross-gartering" round the leg, and are as fine and curious examples as any in existence.

Derby.

* "Points" were ties decorated at the ends with numbers of pointed aiglets, used to fasten different parts of the dress. "His points being loosened, down fell his hose."

ON SOME ANCIENT BRITISH AND ANGLO-SAXON NAMES
OF PLACES, &c., EXISTING AT THE PRESENT DAY
IN THE PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

THE Peak of Derbyshire has always been very much secluded from the influence of civilization, and has preserved in their normal forms manners, customs, and words which have been long exploded in more favoured regions. This is generally the case in those parts of a country, which owing to physical causes, are less open to the inroads of both friends and enemies. In the various invasions and convulsions which from time to time have devastated this fair isle of ours, the Peak must have formed an asylum to the defeated and scattered tribes flying before the face of an invading and victorious army.

The prehistoric tribes of Britain may have fled here for refuge from the ravages of the hordes who crossed the sea from the mysterious hives of the North. In historic ages, the Britons made here their most desperate stand against the power of the Romans; and the Romans and Britons together against the savage inroads of the Saxons. And though we read that at the Norman Conquest the King gave so many manors in Derbyshire to William Peverel, and so many to William de Ferrars, yet the Saxon element must largely have predominated, and soon regained its power. The Peak has always been a kind of *terra incognita* to the greater part of the English nation. Henry of Huntingdon, mentions in his History, that of the four wonders of England ONE is "That the winds issue with such great violence from certain caverns in a mountain called the Peak, that it ejects matters thrown into them, and whirling them about in the air, carries them to a great distance." It is therefore owing to its isolation that the North of Derbyshire has preserved so long primitive words and customs. It is not alone in this fact. The counties of Cumberland and Cornwall, and the principality of Wales, were long the habitation of a brave and hardy people, who preserved their freedom long after the rest of the country had been subdued, so in these, too, we find numerous British and Saxon words and terminations in their original purity. It would be a worthy subject for the pen of an able writer, to distinguish the pure British and Saxon names and phrases which still remain in constant use in these parts of England. For myself I am altogether incapable of such a task, and my only endeavour at present is to shew their existence by mentioning a few of the most obvious words and terminations. One great difficulty in such an undertaking is the atrocious spelling and misrepresentation of names which exist in what ought to be the public guides in the matter, as "The Ordnance Survey," and most of the existing guides and works relating to Derbyshire.

A few words on the early history of Derbyshire would, I think, be not inappropriate in this instance, though our materials are so very scanty. The usual beginning to a history of this county, is the in-

formation that it was originally inhabited by the Coritani ; but an ancient author tells us that the Coritani were a foreign tribe, which came to England and dispossessed the original inhabitants in the centre of the country. This invasion was perhaps connected with that great migration of the Northern nations, when the Roman Republic was saved by the genius of Caius Marius, B.C. 102. This tribe of the Coritani, like the Danes in after years, were a hostile race settled in the midst of the original people, and at the Roman invasion of Britain, by their treacherous conduct, assisted not a little in the destruction of British freedom. Another writer tells us that Boadicea and the Iceni were natives of Derbyshire, and if so, it is most creditable to our county to have inaugurated the most successful resistance to the arms of the Conquerors of the World. When the decay of the Roman power left the island open to the Northern invaders, the Britains and the remnant of the Romans long defended themselves against the inroads of the Saxons, amongst the hills and forests of the Peak ; and tradition shows many a place where bloody battles were fought and heroes slain.* The North of Derbyshire abounds in ancient British tumuli and remains, to a much greater extent than most other counties of England. To continue our history, we are told by an ancient author,† that St. Germanicus came into Derbyshire to preach the Gospel about the time of the first landing of the Saxons, and converted the king of the country and most of the people. The greater part of Derbyshire was conquered by the Angles, under Creoda, in 586 A.D., and afterwards formed part of the great kingdom of Mercia. In the year 924, Edward, King of Wessex, conquered Mercia from the Danes, and built and fortified "Badecanwyllan in Peaclond," probably Bakewell. His successor, Edmund, drove the Danes out of Derby, which was called by the Saxons Northworthoig, and had been one of the celebrated five burghs of the Danes. About this time also a chain of fortresses was erected across the country, one of which most likely was the Peak Castle ; on which site William Peverel afterwards built his castle, as M. Thierry says, "On a peaked rock, where his castle seemed suspended in the air, as it were the nest of a bird of prey." So much for the early history of Derbyshire. I shall now mention a few of the most obvious British and Saxon terminations and names of places which exist in Derbyshire at the present day, and the names of one or more places where they occur—

Comb.—Derived from the British word Kum, which means "low," and is in consequence used in Derbyshire to express a valley, as Combs, near Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Bache or *Bec.*—British. "A brook," or small stream. Haglebache, or Heselebec, as it is written in Domesday record.

* There is a field at Chapel-en-le-Frith called Danesyard, and tradition says that a great battle was fought there, between the British under their King, Kinlas, and the Danish invaders, which ended in the victory of the natives, who, however, lost their leader Kinlas. He was buried on the summit of a high hill close to the town, which was thence called Kinlas' Cairn. Since corrupted into Chinley Churn.

† Neninu's "History of the Britons."

Car.—"A low watery place where alders grow." In this sense it is used in many places near streams, as Crimbo Car, Carbrook, &c.

Cerne or Cairn.—British. "A stone," or heap of stones. A common word. Steep Lowe Cairn.

Cope or Cop.—"The top, summit of a hill." This word was also applied to a tribute paid by the lead mines in Derbyshire to the lords of the soil.

Frith.—British. "A small plain amidst woods." In Saxon this word means "peace," and it may be derived from the Latin "fretum," as in the Frith of Forth; but I think the old British meaning is most applicable in the case of Chapel-en-le-Frith, which owes its name to a small chapel built by the Bowdens, and given by them to the people; situated amidst woods which reached to the summits of the lofty hills around. Tradition says that in those days a squirrel could go from Courts Moss to Chinley Churn on the tops of the trees without touching the ground.

Haugh or Hough.—"A green plot in a valley." A common termination, as in Whitehough.

Low or lave.—"A hill." Very common. Cow low, Lady low, &c.

Pen.—British. "The top of a hill." Not so common in Derbyshire as in Cumberland. Pen-y-low, near Hartington.

Pingle or Pindle.—"A small field." Of frequent occurrence in descriptions of land in old deeds.

Rhos. British. "A heath." It may be this word which is corrupted in the name of a curious place near Chapel-en-le-Frith, called the Roos-ditch.

Scarr.—"A craggy, rocky, steep hill." Appropriately used in Scarsdale, Scarcliffe.

Shaw.—British. "A woody place." Occurs frequently in names of places and consequently of persons, as Bagshawe, Bradshaw.

Tor.—British. "A high hill or tower." Mam Tor, Chee Tor, &c.

Thwait.—"A high ground where there has formerly been wood, but now cleared and cultivated." Land is sometimes met with called the Thwaites, Gilthwait.

Garnet.—British. Still used in some parts. The Garnet, near Taddington.

Derwent.—A British word from Dar, "water."

Ell.—British. "Conspicuous." A name attached to several elevated spots, as Ell Lane.

There are many British terminations and words, which though common in Cumberland and Wales, are not met with in Derbyshire, as Glin, Pen, Ghill, Fell, &c., &c. Saxon words and terminations are of more frequent occurrence. The following are a few of the most perspicuous:—

Hal.—"A hall or building," as in Halsteads.

Cote.—"A little house." A word in general use, the Calf Cote, Pig Cote, &c.

Ash.—"The ash tree." Ashford, Ashbourne.

Der.—"A wild beast," as in Derby.

Ley or *lee*.—"A pasture field." Common word in use—Hagley, Ley Gate. The word is also used in the expression, to put out to ley.

By.—"A dwelling-place," as Derby.

Over.—In the sense of upper opposed to nether.

Prest.—"A priest." Priesteliffe Lowe.

Rig or *rige*.—"The top of a hill." The Ridge, near Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Weald or *Wold*.—"A wood, a forest." Not an uncommon word in use.

Wic or *Wich*.—"A village," also "a fortress." Perhaps from this is derived the Wicken on Kinder.

Biggin.—(Saxon, *byggan*), a building. A common word amongst farmers, and occurs also as the distinguishing name of place, as the Biggins.

Croft.—"A slip of ground near a house." Nearly every farm-house in Derbyshire has a croft near the house. The house itself was called the Toft, and so they used to say of a poor man, that "He had neither Toft ne Croft."

Nage.—(Saxon, *nazu*). "Nose, a projecting point," as in Castlenaze, The Naze, &c.

Knoll or *Knowl*.—(Saxon, *Cnoll*). "The top of a hill, or rising ground." Hollinknowl.

Kirk or *Kyrk*.—"Church." Kirkdale, Kirk Ireton.

Bam or *Beam*.—"Woody." Bamford.

Burn or *Bourn*.—"A river." Ashbourn.

Clough.—"A fissure in the side of a mountain." A common word in Derbyshire. Bar Moor Clough, Ridge Clough, &c.

Den.—"A valley." Green Carr Den.

Holt.—Shews that the place formerly abounded in wood. This word is common in the valley of Edale, where we find the Upper Holt, the Lower Holt, &c.

Lode.—"The stream which issues out of the fissure in a mine." Sometimes means the mouth of a river. It is a curious coincidence, that the only place to my knowledge where this word occurs, viz.—The Lodes, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, must have been at one time, geologically speaking, the mouth of a river.

Grave.—"A thicket." Pye Grave, near Comba.

Gate.—"A way." Batham Gate, Doctor's Gate.

Holme.—"A rising ground on a place surrounded by water." Not an uncommon name for islets in streams and other places.

Hurst.—"A wood." The Red Hurst, the Black Hurst.

Rake.—(Saxon, *racian*). "A projection in a slanting direceion." A word often met with, especially in the mining districts.

Thorpe.—"A village." There were several Thorpes, one near Hathersage, another at Dove Dale.

Dom.—"Doom." Dom Cliff, in Peak Forest.

Dove.—"Black." The river Dove, Dove Holes.

Win.—"Victory." Win Hill.

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Slock.—(Saxon, *slæc*). A small valley or shallow dale.

Stead.—“A house or building.” Halstead, Tunstead, &c.

Gorst.—“Bushes.” Gorsty Lowe.

Hollins.—(Saxon, *holegn*). “Holly.” The Hollins is a common name in many places for certain pastures. Hollinknowl. Hollinsclough.

Weorth or *Wyrth*.—(Saxon, *Weathan*). “A farm or village.”

Nab.—“The summit of a mountain or rock.” Nab Top. This is rather a Danish word than Saxon.

Chester or *Ceaster*.—“A castle or fortified place.” Chesterfield.

Withins.—(Saxon, *Withegn*). “Willows.” A common name, of frequent occurrence in deeds to describe certain fields near water.

Bent.—“A place where rushes grow.” This word is often found near Hathersage.

Bar or *barrow*.—“Near a grave.” Bar Moor.

Brad.—“Wide.” Bradshaw, Bradbourn.

Brid.—“Bird.” The children always call birds brid. “Measter, them trees is full o’ bridz.”

Shippon.—(Saxon, *scypene*). “A cowhouse.” Applied in that sense in every farmyard.

Wark.—“A work or building.” Carl’s Wark.

Wiggins.—“The mountain ash.”

Ing.—“A meadow.” Used now frequently in that sense. Broggin’s Ing.

Edge.—“A precipitous front.” Often applied to the overhanging sides of our hills, as in Froggat Edge, Combs Edge.

Bole.—“The hearth on which lead ore was smelted.” A word of frequent occurrence in the mining districts, especially in the vicinity of Eyam.

Lich.—“A dead body.” The gates of our churchyards are called Lich-gates because of the dead carried through them.

Lyd.—“To cover or protect.” The gate where watch and ward was kept was called the Lydgate, and now near many of our towns the name of Lydgate is perpetuated.

This list is, I acknowledge, very imperfect and unsatisfactory, but I am most anxious to avoid introducing words which have undergone any great metamorphosis. Half of our English words are derived from the Anglo-Saxon, but in their present form they are not immediately recognizable. Often in lists of derived words, we are told to cut off the prefix and affix of two words, and then by transposing the vowels we shall find that they have the same derivation. I hope that in the words which I have mentioned there is no such ambiguity.

Chapel-en-le-Frith.



NOTE ON A CINERARY URN FROM STONE,
STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE accompanying engraving represents a fine Celtic Cinerary Urn, discovered some years ago at Stone, Staffordshire, and now preserved, in a very fragmentary state, in the Derby Town and County Museum, to which Institution it was presented by Mr. Forster, of Stone.

It was found in the "Gravel-pit" at the corner of Stoke Lane, at the East entrance into Stone, by some labourers employed in getting gravel, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Forster.

It is, as will be seen, of somewhat different form from those usually found in the barrows of the adjoining county of Derby, and is here engraved for the purpose of comparison, and because it is an excellent example of the Staffordshire urns, of which more will be said in a future number.

The urn when found was, as usual, filled with burnt human bones. It is about ten inches in height, nine inches in diameter at the mouth, and three-and-a-half-inches in diameter at the bottom, and is elaborately ornamented with incised lines, both inside the rim, and outside the whole of its upper portion.

It is described in Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*, Vol. 1, page 36.

L. JEWITT.

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ON THE PARISH REGISTERS OF CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

THE "RELIQUARY" has been enlivened by several contributions concerning Chapel-en-le-Frith and its neighbourhood, from the hand of that celebrated and interesting writer, Mr. William Bennett, but still I think that the place itself is so full of interest, that I may be pardoned for trespassing a little on the time of the readers of this Journal, by furnishing a few facts relative to the place. I hope in some future number to be able to give a short account of the church and town of Chapel-en-le-Frith, but at present I will content myself with sending a few extracts from the Parish Registers, and a sketch



of a curious stone coffin, which at present, by some strange neglect, forms the coping-stone to a part of the wall surrounding the church-yard. The coffin, which is minus a lid, and is 6 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches broad, and 1 foot 5 inches deep, was discovered in some of the alterations in connection with the church; and the only persons who seem to appreciate it are the little boys who play at hide and seek by lying at full length in the inside. The church itself is very deficient in interest, though the foundation is of a very old date, as a chapel was existing here in the early part of the 13th century. The freeholders and ratepayers have the singular privilege (enjoyed with a few other places), of electing their own minister; which power in old times they do not seem to have exercised very zealously, as frequently in the Register occurs the lamentable wail, "Noe Minister, noe Churchwardens." The valley in which the little town is situated, is rich in beauty to all lovers of scenery, and full of interest to botanists, from the variety of plants which clothe the slopes of its hills. I have a plant of the Smooth Rock Spleenwort (*Asplenium Fontanum*), which was found near here. The Parsley Fern abounds on the Chinley Hills, and the Oak Fern (*P. Dryopteris*), and Beech Fern (*P. Phegopteris*), adorn many a lovely copse with their bright green fronds and brittle stems. I could send a long list of Ferns found in this neighbourhood, but they have been described in an early No. of the "RELIQUARY" by a far abler pen than mine.* I subjoin a few extracts from the Registers of the parish, for many of which I am indebted to W. H.

* "On the Physiology of Ferns, with a list of Derbyshire 'Specimens.'" By Dr. Goode. "RELIQUARY," Vol. I., p. 34.

"On Superstitions connected with the Fern plant." By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. "RELIQUARY," Vol. I., p. 39.

G. Bagshawe, Esq., of Ford Hall, who kindly sent me some extracts he had made.

A.D.

REGISTERS.

1620. Wm. Bray, Curate.
1624. Feb. 20th. Edmund Nickson, B.A., was chosen Minister of this Church by the consent of the most part of the XXVII frs of our prae, the VIIIth day.
1631. Sept. Barbara Bradshawe, the wife of Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, Esq., High Sheriff for this Countie this year, was buried in the chancell, the XVIIIth day.
1641. Thomas Bowden, of Hill Top, the pyper, was buried.
1644. Feb. 2. Robert Gee, A.M., Minister.
1647. Oate Meale at this time 3s. 8d. the pecke. Beanies at 2s. 10d. the pecke. Pease at the same rate. Rye at 2s. 10d. the pecke.
1648. Nov. Noe Minister, noe Churchwardens.
1648. 18th March. Mr. Wm. Olliver began his year as Minister.
1648. Sept. 11. There came to this town of Scots army led by Duke Hambleton, and squandered by Colonell Lord Cromwell, sent hither prisoners from Stopford under the conduct of Marshall Edward Matthews, said to be 1500 in number, put into y^e church Sept. 14. They went away Sept. 30 following. There were buried of them before the rest went, 44 p^r, and more buried Oct. 2, who were not able to march, & the same day y^e died by the way before they came to Cheshire 10 & more.
1637. Our parishioners to pay 10 groates for a burial in church yard to Minister, & double for one in church, half to go to Minister if allowed by churchwardens.
1649. June. In y^e year of our Lord above said, being a verie greate dearth, meale sould at 4s. a pecke, wheate, a Chesterfield load at 40s ; white Rye at £1 . 9s. a load ; beanies at £1 . 7s. a load ; and oates 3£ a bushel at Stopford.
1649. Nov. 27. Charles Olliver, son of Mr. Olliver, Minister, bapt.
1651. Dec. 6. Mr. Olliver, Minister, buried in the chancell.
1652. May 7. Mr. Robert Gee, Minister of this church, buried in the chancell.
1654. June 12. Mrs. Mary Clayton, wife of Mr. Thos. Clayton, died on the 10th day, about 11 o'clock at night, & was buried in the chancell.
1657. There came from Tideswell and Litton seventeen marriages all married by Randle Ashenhurst, Esq., justice of the peace.
1661. Jan. 17th. The coate of armes belonging to Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden,* in y^e countie of Derby, Esquire, beinge quar-

* The arms of Bowden, of Bowden are—Quarterly, *sable* and *or*, in the first quarter a lion passant, *argent*, langued, *gules*; crest—an eagle's head erased, *sable*. Those of Woodroffe, of Hope, are—*Argent*, a chevron between three crosses formée fitchée, *gules*. Those of Barnby, of Barnby, are—*Or*, a lion rampant, *sable*; on the lion,

tered with the two coates of his two wifes Woodrofe & Barnby, are placed over y^e seat belonging to Bowden, by consent of us.

JAMES HULME.

HENRY KIRKE } Church
JOHN COOPER } Wardens.

1661. May 25. A seat was erected in our church of Chappell, joynig to y^e font for the churchwardens to sit in.

1661. Feb. 7. Mem. that it was agreed between Randolph Brown, of Marsh, & Wm. Barber, of Malcoff, that the s^t Randolph hath sould one seate or pewe next adjoyning to his chief seat or pew ein the Chappell Church, for a valuable consideration, in the presence of

JAMES HULME.

HENRY KIRKE
JOHN COOPER.

1662. Sept. 22. I am contented y^t a seat be set upp in y^e Chappell Church within Saint Nicholas Quyre, in y^e place adjoynes to Ralph Gee's seat, & belongs to Briggs ffarm, & that ffrauncis Gee & Dorothy his wife shall enjoy y^e same dureing theirie two lives paying all church dues w^h belongs for y^e seat to pay.

NICH. BOWDEN.

1660. Jan. 27. Collected for the use of Thos. Wry or Dry, of Horne Castle, co. Linc: gent: by virtue of a letter patent under H.M. Great Seal of England, dated 2nd day of July, in the 12th year of H.M. reign.

1673. May 18th. Collection made for Royal Theatre n^r. Brussel S^t. St. Martin in the Field, London, 3s. 8d.

1662. April 20. Collected in our church for Garvise Neville, gentl: & Mary Seavill, Wid: both of Incecommon, in the Kingdom of Ireland, 2s. 2d.

1689. Oct. 3. First collection for Irish Protestants, 2£ 7s. 4d.

1690. March. Collected 1£ 0s. 3½d. towards the release of Irish Protestants upon a second briefe.

1662. Feb. Mr. William Higginbotham hired to serve the Cure of Chappell for one year.

1701. The great bell in our steple was taken down to be cast upon Friday, 27 June, and as it was coming down the pulleys broke & the bell fell to the ground & brought all before it. The man who was above to guide it was one Ezekiel Shuttleworth, a joyner in this town, he seeing the pulleys break could no ways help himself but came after it, a ladder with himself & a little crow of iron in his hand, and yet by God's great preservation had little or no harm. The great bell was recast at Wigan, 6 Aug, 1701.

1702. April. Mr. William Bagshawe, of the Fford, Nonconformist Minister, was buried in the chancell. Styled "The Apostle of the Peake."

escallop or. George Bowden, of Bowden and of Barnby, who died in 1680, and who was probably son of this Nicholas Bowden, was the last heir male of the family. Younger branches were settled in Leicestershire.

L. JEWITT.

1714. Feb. 1. An extreme wind which blew down some houses.
 1717. March y^e 12. There came a young girl about 13 years of age, whose name was Alice Phenix, who came to this town to a shop for half a stone of towe for her master, being an apprentice to Wm. Ward, of the Peak Forest. She went from this town in the evening & called at Peter Downs house, who lived then at Laneside. They sent her away in good time to have gone home. She turned again & was found at the house when they were going to bed. Peter called her in & sent her to bed with his daughter. Next morning calling her up very soon he sent her away, but as they were going to plough found her again, & his son did chide her very ill, & she seemed then to make best haste home, but sittting down between two ruts in George Bowden's part on Paislow, sat there that day & next & Friday, Saturday, Sunday, & Monday till noon. Two of which days, the 15th and 16th, was the most severe snowing and driving that had been seen in the memory of man. This girl was found about one o'clock on Monday, by William Jackson, of Sparrowpit. & William Longden, her neighbour in the Fforest. They carried her to the same house back again, to Peter Downe's house, and after she had got some refreshment, a little warm milk, could warm herself at the fire afterwards, & could turn her & rub her legs with her hands, & after was carried to her master's house that night, & is now (March 25, 1717), quite well but a little stiff in her limbs. This was the Lord's doings, and will be marvellous in future generations. She had no meat these five days, but was very thirsty & slept much.

The following are some of the names which occur in the 1st volume of the Registers:—

1647. T. Ridge de Bagahaw.
 1662. Lowe, of Bank. Beverley, of Rushup. Steele, of Dane Hey. Dakyn. Pennington. Arnold Kyrke, of Martinside. Bradshaw, of Castlenage. Garnet. Captain John Carrington. John Greaves, of the Heald. Edward Peake, of the Fforest. Shallcross, of Tunstead. Mr. Edward Hoult, of Marsh Green. Bowden, of Chinley Hall. Meveril.

The following names of old houses and places frequently occur:—

Castlenaze. Baghouses. Walkemill. Hall hill. Greave house
 Heald. Horwidge. Bagshaw.

Chapel-en-le-Frith.

NOTES ON A PORTION OF THE NORTHERN BORDERS OF
STAFFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 143.)

BY W. BERESFORD.

THE BALD STONE AND LONGNOR.

A SHORT distance SSW. from Flash, the tourist enters a large amphitheatre in the moors, of an irregular shape, three miles long from North to South, and perhaps two from East to West. The sides, gently rising into hills, are here and there cleft by narrow valleys, down which escape numerous brooks and streamlets. In almost every case, however, the view down these valleys is blocked up by some great hill, reared, as it were, against the opening. Thus the eye is confined to one immediate district, almost the brownest and most barren in the moorlands. Bleared by black heaps of rubbish from attempted or exhausted coal mines, the greater part of it forming the extensive moss of Goldsich, and almost entirely destitute of trees, the tract, in common with others in the vicinity, has nothing to recommend it but its very wildness, and the "eternal hills" by which it is environed. Here and there, however, it is slightly diversified by a few gentle eminences; and on the summit of the largest of these, seen from almost every corner of the great "amphitheatre," stands the "Bald," or "Baud, Stone." It is a most striking and remarkable cluster of rocks—standing there as it has stood for ages, apparently ever about to topple over, yet still existing on, defiant of storm and time—a singing-perch for the spring-tide thrushes, and a source of never-ceasing wonder to the curious.

Its base consists of three long and large stones lying on their edges, and side by side, almost due North and South. The Western one so lies that one is able to mount the pile by it from the ground. The Eastern one, however, is four or five yards in height, and supports two smaller long stones laid side by side upon it, loosely fitting to the rock, and falling over its Northern end to the ground.* Of these last two, the Eastern one lies under the centre of a very large flat rock, poised, as it were, upon it, nine or ten yards long from North to South; three or four broad from East to West; about two and a half thick at its Southern end, and between one and two at the other. It hangs over the other rocks about two yards at its North-East extremity; one and a half on the East; and about, perhaps, three yards at the South; towards which point of the compass it now gently

* All these portions have the appearance of being originally one solid rock, which either by nature or art had been split into the portions above-named. If the pile were artificial, I should be rather inclined to think that its present form has been given it by cutting (perhaps *blasting*, for who can prove that the Druids were not acquainted with gunpowder!)—cutting with the wedge large portions of the original rock away, and splitting the rest as it now remains. There are plenty of great lumps of stone about, which one might fancy were the "chips" of this ponderous sculpture.

slopes. One can easily mount this huge table-like stone by rock-like steps on the West ; but the Eastern side forms a precipice of nine or ten yards in height. On the former side, too, the eminence steeply declines ; on the latter, one of the sides of the amphitheatre nears gradually, but further off, more steeply rises up, affording, I should think, all that could be desired for a near and glorious sunrise as seen from the top of the rocks I am attempting to describe.

Garner, in his *History*, p. 66, is evidently alluding to the Bald Stone when he says that between Flash and Quarnford* they came upon "an undoubted *cromlech*, or British altar. This does not appear to be the one alluded to by Loxdale, in *Shaw's Antiquities*.† It must certainly be part of artificial construction, and is a very remarkable curiosity. Each stone would weigh many tons."

Carefully considering the position, shape, &c., of Bald Stone, one can scarcely avoid thinking that Mr. Garner is correct in his conclusion, and that here, in the midst of this wild country, when it was wilder still, when the huts of the Cornavii stood where those of coter and collier stand now—a band of hardy Britons has oftentimes gathered here to watch the lighting of the Beltein fires, and "to hail with loud acclamations" the rise of their deity the sun.

On the Eastern side of Flash or Quarnford, lies the township of LONGNOR. It is intersected in almost every direction by great hills, whose sides, though sometimes ornamented with plantations of trees, and clusters of brushwood, are nevertheless generally bare, and only enlivened by numbers of cottages and small tenements. In fact, the chief fault of this part of the country, both in point of usefulness and beauty, is lack of trees and drainage.

Pleasantly situated on the Southern side of one of these hills, and in one of the best and most wooded portions of the township, lies the town of Longnor. It is small, consisting of a few short streets of stone houses, a market-shed, and a church. The place possesses no manufactures, nor do its inhabitants follow any one general trade. On the contrary it yet appears to retain, or rather perhaps to be just casting off, the features which have for ages characterized it—those of a small and isolated Moorland town.

Longnor seems to have always formed part of the Alstonfield Estates. Hence the history of the one will be, in a great measure, that of the other also. 20 Conq. Will' baron of Wich Malbanc, held Alstonfield of Roger, Count Montgomery. Hugh, son of this William, founded Combermere Abbey, and his son William gave to it the churches of Acton, in Cheshire, Astonefield, and Sandon, in Staffordshire, with their chapels of Wich Malbanc, Minshall, Wrenbury, and

* Quarnford is in Staffordshire (I was mistaken in saying, Vol. V., p. 134, that it was in Cheshire, misled by a certain building there). The way to Bald Stone is down the new road from Flash to Quarnford, and first turn to the left.

† The stone described in Mr. Loxdale's letter (*Shaw*, Vol. II., p. 1), is the Hanging Stone, about two miles to the West of this, beyond Ludchurch, and in the plantation on the brow of the hill above Swithamley Park.

Dereford. This William had issue four daughters.* The first was *Philipa*, who married Thomas Basset, Baron of Hedington; the second *Adena*, who (Erdeswick thinks), died unmarried, or at all events childless, and *gave most of her lands to Henry de Aldelego*, or Audley.

About this time, I presume, the latter received also a large number of estates from other sources. Harwood says he acquired Alstonfield from the family of Malbane by marriage (*vide his Erdeswick*, 478), 11 Henry III. The charter, however, in which Henry III. confirmed these gifts, though not perhaps necessarily containing a contradiction to this, amongst many others, has the following clause:—"Henr: Dei gratiâ rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normandiæ, et Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegav. Archiepis, epis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta nra confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro Henr. de Alditheleg, omnia terras et tenta subscripta, viz.—ex dono Ranulf, com Cestr. et Lincoln. tot. terram de nova Aula, quæ fuit Hugon. de Lascy; et totam terram de Alstonefield cum ptn &c. ex dono ejusdem comitis," &c., &c.

Whatever may have been the manner in which the large district of Alstonfield passed from the Malbanes to the Audleys, it is, I think, quite certain that the latter had it temp. Henry III. It was *most probably* a gift from Adena, who perhaps had held it under the Earls of Chester, for the charter quoted above was given by the King to confirm a number of *gifts* to him. Nicholas de Verdon had given him Audley; Hugh de Lacy, Colton; E. Hastan, Cold Norton; W. de Betleigh, Betleigh; Alivæ, his wife, Chell and Normancete; Margaret Strange, Mixne and Bradnep; &c., &c. What was the cause of these gifts cannot now be known. In the time of James de Audley, the ninth successor of the above Henry, 1319–1386, we find that 5, 6, 7, Edward II., Hugh Audley was Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire. Hugh de Audley, the father and son, were in the confederacy 13 Edward II., 1320, against Hugh le Despenser, father and son, with other barons and men of note. The charge against the Despensers was, "that they ill-advised the King to take into his hands the lands and goods of Sir Hugh Audley the son, who was forejudged without due process, contrary to the law of the land, by their covetousness to get some of those lands."

"Although," says Erdeswick, "9 Edward II., Hugo le Despenser, and Nicholas (?) Audley are said to be only lords of Alstonfield, yet there were divers other lords thereof, which (their property being but small) were omitted to be spoken of in the record; the most whereof are now (temp. Eliz.) come by purchase to Harpur, of Swarkestone, in Derbyshire."

The Harpurs are an ancient Warwickshire family; Hugo, son of Richard le Harpur, resided at Chesterton so early as the reign of Henry I. The first of the family who settled in Derbyshire, was (according to the Lysons' Vol. V., lxiv.), Richard Harpur, Esq., one of the Justices of Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth. He was a native

* Harwood's Erdeswick, p. 45.

of Chester, where a younger branch of the family at that time lived. Judge Harpur seated himself at Swarkeston Hall, and married the heiress of Fynderne, of Finderne,* by whom he had two sons, one of whom was Sir John, ancestor of the Harpurs of Swarkeston, Breadall, and Calke. Henry, third son of this Sir John, was created a baronet in 1626. Sir John, his great grandson, the fourth baronet, married one of the coheiresses of Thomas, Lord Crewe, of Stean. Sir Henry, the seventh baronet, took the name *Crewe* in 1808, by the King's sign manual, in consequence of his descent from this Lord Crewe. His grandson, Sir John Harpur Crewe, is the present baronet, and Lord of the Manor of Longnor, &c., &c.

ARMS OF HARPUR—*Argent*, a lion rampant, and a bordure engrailed *sable*.

CREST—On a wreath, a boar passant *or*, bristled, *gules*, and collared, with a ducal coronet of the second.

The district of Alstonfield was anciently old forest land. In the time of William Rufus, the inhabitants of Longnor were such notorious deer-stealers, that the King razed their town to the ground.† However as time wore on the place was rebuilt, and gradually, though very gradually, assumed more importance. The Abbey of Dieulacres had one messuage there, as we find from the returns temp. Hen. VIII.—“Et de iiii. de uno messuagio in Longnor” (Firstfruits’ office, Valor Eccles: IV. 23); and again—“Longnoure: Reddit’ unius mesuag., 13*s. 4*d.** (Roll, 31 Henry VIII. Augmentation Office). Francis Cockayne, of Ashbourne, who died 30 Hen. VIII., and Thomas, his son and heir, also had lands in *Longnor*,‡ Kingsley, and Cheadle.

In Erdeswick’s time Longnor was “something spoken of,” and about 12 Elizabeth, a charter for the holding of a market there was either granted or renewed. The inhabitants at that time no doubt possessed something of the spirit of their forefathers. Wild and lawless, and at the same time shrewd and determined, they would be amply ready for the “Great Rebellion” when it came. Indeed, none can safely deny that there was more than one Longnorian in the notable “Moorland Dragoons,” who were raised in the hills around Leek, to help the Parliament against the King. “Good stout fighting men” they would be, as some one says of their company, “but the most ungovernable wretches that belonged to the Parliament.”

* For an account of “Findern and the Fyndernes,” and of the Harpur and Crews families, see the “RELIQUARY,” Vol. III. page 185.

* An intelligent and venerable inhabitant of Longnor (who has made himself much distinguished in the neighbourhood for his masterly habits of research on business matters connected with the town), gave me this item, and also the date of the market charter, having had the former from an ancient black-letter book at Tissington Hall, Derbyshire.

† As already hinted from Erdeswick, most of these smaller possessions are in the hands of the owner of the Alstonfield Estate, Sir John Crewe, Lord of the Manor. There are, however, a few small holdings yet in the possession of freeholders, much the same as those of the neighbouring parish of Sheen, concerning which the Rev. “B. W.” writes thus in *Annals of the Diocese of Lichfield*, 1859, p. 24—“This system of small resident freeholders is manifestly expiring. It would seem that at some former period these small freeholders were able to support a family in comfort and respectability. But that time has gone by It is certain that the holdings will become larger, and that the present race of small independent freeholders will disappear.”

As time wears on, however, the history of the place leads us from Puritanism to Popery. "At or near this town," says White, in his *Staffordshire*, p 743, "was born Andrew Bromwich, who was tried at the Stafford Assizes, in 1679, as an accomplice in the 'Popish Plot,' and condemned to death, "merely for the crime of being a Roman Catholic priest; but his judges afterwards relented, and their cruel sentence was not carried into effect." Bromwich was brother of Mrs. Juliana Dorrington, the last of that name who lived at Oscot. He died October 15th, 1702.

William Billinge,* the next Longnor worthy, was a celebrity of a different kind. He was born under a hedge at Fawfield-head, near this town, in 1679, not a hundred yards from the cottage where he died. Possessing a bold and courageous spirit, he left his situation as servant in 1702, and enlisted in a regiment then stationed at Derby. In 1704 he assisted Sir George Rook at the siege of Gibraltar, a fortress then defended by the gallant Marquis of Salines. After the fall of that place, he served in Flanders, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, of Savoy. Present at the ever memorable battle of Ramilles, fought on Whit-Sunday, 23rd of May, 1706, he had the distinguished honour of being amongst the foremost of those gallant few who rescued their great commander from the most imminent danger. Indeed, had it not been for the opportune assistance of Billinge and a few comrades, the Duke must inevitably have been either killed or taken prisoner. His Grace had been thrown from his horse in leaping a ditch; and the Marshall Villeroy, who both admired and feared the English commander, being informed of the accident, immediately sent some choice troops to the spot, with orders to bring the Duke either dead or alive. But our hero of the hills observed the movement, and sped to the rescue. He and a comrade had just time to throw themselves between their commander and "these sabab missionaries," and they played their parts so well as to leave scarcely one alive to carry their tale to the Marshall.[†]

By the end of the following June, Billinge had so far recovered from the wounds then received, as to be able to assist in opening the trenches at the siege of Ostend, which surrendered on the 6th of July. During the conquest of this place, new ideas and more chivalrous aspirations dawned upon him. Past dangers were forgotten, and conquest and glory considered the only aim of this soldier. And to a certain extent he was not disappointed. On the 4th of August he was at the opening of the trenches before Menir, one of the strongest fortifications in all Flanders. It had been constructed under the immediate direction of Monsieur Vauban, the eminent engineer, who had stretched his ingenuity to make the fort impregnable. But in

* A notice of William Billinge, and a copy of the curious inscription to his memory in Longnor Churchyard, will be found on page 53 ante.

† In this bloody, but most glorious encounter, a musket ball was lodged in the thick part of Billinge's thigh, and it being impracticable to extract it, it remained in this situation for thirty years, at the end of which time it eventually made its way to the outside, and Billinge preserved the "French cherry," as he called it, to the day of his death.

eighteen days, after a bloody and obstinate resistance, it surrendered. Afterwards he assisted at the sieges of Lisle, Tournay, Mens, Bethune, Air St. Venant, and Bouchain ; and, strange to say, came out of all without the loss of life or limb.

"In the year 1712 Billing returned to England, and was employed against the rebels in 1715, and 1745, so that he was amongst the number of those brave fellows who assisted in putting the last hand to the extirpation of the Stewart race."

When all his battles were fought, and his wanderings ended, he seems to have returned, as his fellow moorlanders invariably do, to his native hills. Here he attained the great age of 112, dying on Friday, January 25th, 1791, and being buried on the 30th at Longnor church. A number of his neighbours attended him to the grave out of respect for British valour, and agreed to purchase and erect a headstone with suitable inscription, which may yet be seen in Longnor churchyard, and a copy of which has already appeared in these pages.

Billinge never had a fit of sickness in his life, although he survived many of his comrades. General Cadogan, who died a few years previously, was the last of Queen Anne's officers, and Billing, the last private in England who had served under the Duke of Marlborough.

The Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, but according to Bacon's *Liber Regis*, to St. Giles, is a plain fabric of stone, without aisles or chancel. The windows are round-headed, and the tower square and embattled. It was rebuilt in 1780, and raised to admit a gallery in 1812. The graveyard is well filled with memorial stones, and the interior, though remarkable for no beauty except a decent "altar-piece," is nevertheless one of the cleanest, neatest, and most comfortable places of worship in the Northern Moorlands.

Longnor has possessed a church from a remote period, though, like the manorial history of the town itself, the notices of its earlier state, &c., are remarkably few and scanty. Its "Church Goodes," &c., were however thus noticed in the time of Edward VI.—

LONGNOR.

" Fyrste, on vestement, on albe, and on alter clothe.

" Itm. On challes of silver with a patent parcel gilt, on bell.

" Itm. A handbell, a crosse of wodde, a surples & a lavor.

" MD. delyvered by the right honorable Water Viceount Hereford, Lorde Ferers and of Chartteley, Sir Edward Aston, Knight, and Edward Lytheton, esquier, Commissioners within the County of Stafford for Church goodes, to Henry Manyfold and John Woodde, Chappell Wardeyns of Longnor, one Chalice of Silver with a Patent, sauely to be kept by theym & their successors to the Kinges Majesties use, untill his pleasure be therin further knownen. In witness wherof as well the said Commissioners as the said Chappell Wardeyns to these presents indented have interchaungeably put theyr hande. the xxijth day of May, Anno vijmo Edwardi Sexti."

Indorsed Longnor.

For many names in the following list of ministers, I am indebted to W. Fell, Esq., the Close, Lichfield. Most of those in italics are from

the signatures to the copies of the Longnor Registers in the Episcopal registry ; the rest are from other books—

- 1693. Wm. Poole.
- 1696. John Robbins.
- 1703. John Mills.
- 1722. *Thos. Johnson.*
- 1732. *Robert Robinson.*
- 1762. *Wm. Bullock.*
- 1769. 28th Sept. Luke Story, B.A.
- 1782—6. *T. Nixon.*
- 1789. Nov. 20. Rich. Dodsley, M.A.
- 1800. *Thomas Blackey.* { Mr. Milward says that one Mr. Flam-
- 1805. *George Pearson.* { stead was then Incumbent of Longnor,
- 1808. *Matthew Beetham.* } and that these three were his curates.
- 1821. Jas. Corbett, resigned.
- 1830. Ju. 8. W. Buckwell.
- 1856. *G. F. Williamson.*
- 1863. *J. Browne Crowther, M.A.*, the present Incumbent.

The living of Longnor is in the patronage of the Vicar of Alstonfield, worth about £189 annually; valued in the King's book at £3 clear. In 1841 license for a new chapel at Hollinsclough was granted to the Vicar of Alstonfield, the Rev. W. Buckwell, Incumbent of Longnor, and to the Churchwarden.

The Parish Registers go back as far as 1640. They are however imperfect. Amongst the names of last century, those of Millward, Naden, Johnson, Charlesworth, Billing, Hine, &c., &c., frequently appear.

The situation of Longnor is quite as beautiful as that of Buxton, five or six miles to the North. The town, however, is very small, the houses few and unelaborated; but the air is fresh and invigorating, although extremely cold winds are warded off by the guardian hills around it. The scenery of its neighbourhood, too, is most striking and romantic. In one direction lies the green valley of the Manifold, down which the stream winds in "*many folds*" amid trees and meadows. In another is that of the Dove, fairly dotted over with trees, and bounded by a grand array of the boldest and most striking hills—*Croome*, with its sharp outline, and grey cliffs contrasting well with its green sides; *Parkhouse*, with its rocks and trees, and *High Wheeldon*, bold, bare, green, shooting into the sky like a pyramid.* These, together with a profusion of other wild and romantic features, form landscape scenes "to which no pen can do adequate justice," and which, as the poet says—

—————
"In Nature's garb attired,
Need only to be seen to be admired."

Leekfrith.

* "RELIQUARY," Vol. III., p. 159.

A BRIEF NOTICE OF CAPTAIN DUNSTALL, OF EXETER.

BY FRANCIS REDFERN.

THE following particulars, relating to the career and troubles of Captain Dunstell, are copied from the blank leaves of an old volume of sermons, published in the year 1629. The record consists principally of a register of a family of the Dunstell's, and the entries are both curious and interesting. Captain Richard Dunstell was a Devonshire gentleman, evidently of good family, and who, prior to the Civil War, of good position, enjoying an income of £700 a-year. Owing, however, to his adherence to his Royal master, King Charles the First, the entire of his property, yielding the above amount of money, was confiscated by Oliver Cromwell, "that arch rebel and usurper," and he was in consequence reduced to the necessity of keeping an Inn in Uxbridge. He appears, nevertheless, to have put his sons to good trades, one, his eldest son John, being a draper. John, son of this John, and grandson of Captain Dunstell, appears to have been the owner of the volume, and to have drawn up the account here ensuing. The register relates more especially, after his own pedigree has been given, and the interesting particulars about Captain Dunstell, to his own marriages and the births and numerous deaths of his children. His life, truly, as he states in his curious Will, in which he has nothing to decree, except that a sermon might be preached on his death, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Rayner, might continue an annuity to his family, was "one continuous trouble." He loses eight children by his first wife, who also dies in childbirth, and then he loses four children of the six he had by his second wife. It is very curious how persistently he repeats certain family Christian names, John three times, Mary five times, and Martha four, as one after another dies. Perhaps there is not another similar case on record. The volume I have had the particulars from, belongs to Mr. B. Bell, of Uttoxeter.

"Captain Richard Dunstell, of Exeter, gentleman, had an estate of seven hundred pounds per annum, which was taken from him by *that Arch Rebel and Usurper*, Oliver Cromwell, for his royalty to *y^e Royal master King Charles y^e First of ever blessed memory*, when he was afterwards obliged to keep an Inn, the Chequers, in Uxbridge, in *y^e county of Middlesex*, where he married Jane, *y^e daughter of Michael Web*, at Crown Inn in Uxbridge, by whom he had three children, John, Richard, and Martha. John was bred a woollen-draper, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Symons, of Reading, in Berkshire, by whom he had one son, JOHN. She dyeing, he married Catherine, *y^e daughter of Mr. William White, Apothecary, of Uxbridge*, by whom he had five children, William, born January 20, 1688, who dyed an infant, Martha, born *y^e 25th March, 1690*, who married Mr. Thomas Rayner, Brewer, at Limehouse, London, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, Johanna, Martha, Thomas, John, and William, who are all dead but Thomas. RICHARD DUNSTALL was bred a grocer, and married Dorothy, daughter of John Burcum, Draper, of

Colnsbrook, in y^e county of Bucks, by whom he had one son, THOMAS DUNSTALL. Martha Dunstall was married at Carolina, in the West Indies, to a gentleman, his name unknown. JOHN DUNSTALL, son of JOHN DUNSTALL, draper, of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, and Grandson of CAPTAIN RICHARD DUNSTALL, of Exeter, in Devonshire, born 28 of March, in 1681 (or 2), married y^e 6 of September, 1703, to Mary Borcross, daughter of Jonathan Borcross, of Eastham, in y^e county of Essex, by whom he had eleven children.

Elizabeth, born at Uxbridge, y^e 5 of August, 1714, at 4 in y^e afternoon.

Mary, y^e 1st Born y^e 25 Febr., 1715, at 7 in the morning.

Martha, y^e 1st, Born y^e 18 Febr., 1716, at 8 in the morning.

John, y^e 1st, Born Feby. y^e 22, 1717, at 4 afternoon.

Mary, y^e 2nd, Born Xber y^e 8, 1718, at 8 morning.

John, 2nd, Born y^e 11th August, 1720, at 10 night.

Jonathan, born 4 October, 1721, at 11 at night.

Charles, Born March y^e 18th, 1723, at 10 at night.

Mary, y^e 3rd, born at London, Feby. y^e 22, 1725, at 2 in y^e morning.

Borcross, Born at Uxbridge, y^e 27 Oct., 1730, at one in y^e morning.

Martha y^e 2nd, born at Uxbridge, June y^e 13, 1732, at 2 in y^e morning.

Mary, y^e 1st, dyed Oct. y^e 22, 1717, aged 2 years and one month.

John, y^e 1st, dyed Feby. y^e 12, 1717, aged 2 months.

Martha, y^e 1st, dyed Feby. y^e 24, 1717, aged one year & two months.

John, y^e 2nd, dyed y^e 31 August, 1720, aged 3 weeks.

Charles, dyed May y^e 4, 1724, aged 6 weeks.

Mary, y^e 2nd, dyed Feby. 23, 1724, aged 5 years $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mary, y^e 3rd, dyed 9 January, 1730, aged 4 years $\frac{1}{2}$ one month.

Mary Dunstall, y^e wife of John Dunstall, dyed June y^e 26, 1732, in childbed, aged 39 years one month & 16 days.

Martha, y^e 2, dyed September y^e 26, 1732, aged one quarter & 2 weeks.

All are buried in Uxbridge Church.

Married for his second wife, Hanah Phytheon, daughter of Robert Phytheon, of Abbots Langley, in y^e county of Hertford, April y^e 24th, 1725, at Royston, by whom he had five children.

Anne, born Feby. y^e 5, 1731, at 8 at night.

John, y^e 3rd, Born March y^e 4th, 1737, at 8 at night, at Watford.

Mary, y^e 4th, Born March y^e 14, 1740, at 7 at night, Watford.

William, Born February y^e 4th, 1741, at 10 at night, at Watford.

Hannah, Born September y^e 30: 1743, at 7 in y^e evening, at Watford, (Friday).

Martha, y^e 3rd, Born at Watford, y^e 11 March, at $\frac{1}{2}$ after three in y^e afternoon, being Tuesday, 1745.

Mary Pedley, y^e 5th, born y^e 19 July, 1748, at Watford, being Saturday, at 7 in y^e morning, Baptized y^e 7th Ocbr. Godfather, Mr. Richard Lees. Godmothers, Mrs. Mary Milard, & me Mary Beck.

(This and the preceding record are in another hand).

Anne, dyed y^e 6th April, 1739, aged two years 4 months and 26 days.
John, dyed March y^e 10, 1737, aged 6 days.

Mary, dyed March y^e 30, 1741, aged 2 weeks and two days.

William, dyed February y^e 20, 1741, aged two weeks and two days.
Hannah,

All buried in Watford Churchyard.

WILL OF JOHN DUNSTALL.

I, John Dunstell, being this day in a very weak and sickly condition, and believing I shall not long continue in this world, I make my Will and Testament in manner following:—*Imprimis*. I give my soul into y^e hands of my merciful Redeemer and Saviour Jesus Christ, in hope of a joyful resurrection. My body to be buried where my wife and friends shall think convenient, only I decree that I may have a funeral sermon preached upon the underwritten text, being y^e four first verses of the 3rd chapter of y^e Wisdom of Solomon:—

“But y^e souls of y^e righteous are in y^e hands of God, and there shall no torment touch them.

“In y^e sight of y^e unwise they seemed to dye: and their departure is taken for misery. And their going from us utter destruction: but they are in peace. For though they be punished in y^e sight of men, yet their hope is full of immortality.”

The reason why I chose this text is, because my life has been one continuous trouble.

I hope my brother, Thomas Rayner, will continue what he allows me yearly to my dear wife, to bring up my two poor infants, Martha and Mary Pedley. As for other worldly affairs, I have not any to dispose of. This third day of September, 1751.

JOHN DUNSTALL

CHARTULARY OF THE GRESLEYS OF DERBYSHIRE.

No. II.

(Continued from page 37.)

BY JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A.

HAVING in a former article of the present volume (pp. 29—37), given some old pedigrees of this family and their alliances, and described their manuscript Chartulary, in Chetham's Library, Manchester, we now proceed to take from the chartulary itself, a few abstracts of, and extracts from, copies of old charters, grants, and other deeds and documents. Those in the present article are all dateless, and are marked in the MS. as "*ante dat.*" But it is not always safe to assume that an undated deed is of a period before it became the custom to affix dates to documents. It is probable that any given dateless deed is before the year 1290 (when the Statute "Quia emptores terrarum" was passed, 18 Edward I.), or to be more safe, before 1300. But occasional exceptions occur, where deeds which internal evidence shows to have been executed in the 14th century, are yet without date; probably, in some cases at least, from a mere accidental omission. We have numbered our abstracts of deeds, for convenience of reference:—

1.—(Dateless). Robert de Gresel: to all his men, as well French as English, as well present as to come, greeting. I give, &c., to Nicholas Cook [Coco], two yardlands [*virgatas*]* of land in Lullington,† for homage and service. He gives two shillings yearly. Witnesses: Robert Grim, Anketil Grim his brother, Henry Grim, David de Caldwelle, & John his brother, & Robert their brother & Henry, Richd. son of Payne [Paganis], & Richd. his son, Henry son of Robert de Gresel: Reginald the canon, brother Gilbert, Robert son of Payne, Hamell: baker [pistore], Martin de Linton & Ralph his brother, and many others.

2.—(Dateless). Richard, by the grace of God, Bishop of Coventry, to all friends and men, French and English, greeting. Know ye that to Robt. de Gresleia we have given again all the tenements which his father Wm. de Greslea held of our predecessors. Witnesses: Ingenuulf de Gresell: master Robert Grim, Geoffrey Pecche & Ralph Pecche, Ralph de Breidshalle, Richard chancellor, Arthur de Coventry [or, perhaps Richard, arch-chancellor of Coventry], Coma son of Robert, and Walter Chamberlain.

[As the See was removed from Lichfield to Coventry in 1088, and brought back to Lichfield about 1186, and as the only Richard Bishop

* *Virgata terra*, a yardland, consists of 24 acres. Four Virgates make one hide, and five hides one Knight's fee.—*Kenney's Glossary*.

† *Lullington*, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, 7½ miles So. from Burton-on-Trent. Living a discharged vicarage. Church dedicated to All Saints. *Lullington*—in Domesday, *Lullitune*—had a priest, a church, and a mill at the time of that survey.

during this period was Richard Peche, who was previously Archdeacon of Coventry, was raised to the See in 1162, and was succeeded therein by Gerard la Pucelle in 1182—we can assign the date of this deed as occurring within the twenty years of his episcopate, 1162—1182].

3.—(Dateless). To R. by the grace of God Bishop of Lincoln, &c. to all sons of holy mother church, present & to come, Ralph de Gresleia greeting. For the health [or salvation, “*salute*”] of my soul, &c., and for the soul of Robert Earl Ferrers, I give to God & the Church of St. Mary of Miravalle* and the monks there, one carucate of land which I had in Seile.† Witnesses: Robert de Gresleia & Henry his brother, Robert de Curcum, William de Mungum', Robert son of Walkeline & Henry his brother, Henry de Tuschet, Lucian de Seile, Henry de Ferrers, John de Boscherville, Thomas de Curcum.

[The R. Bishop of Lincoln named in this deed was probably Robert de Chesney, previously archdeacon of Leicester, who held the See twenty-nine years, A.D. 1147—1176].

4.—(Dateless). William de Gresl: Lord of Lullingston, to John Reuer of Clifton, for his homage. [Subject of the grant not stated].

* A marginal note states that "Miravalle was founded in the reign of King Stephen. Dugdale (*Monasticon*, v. 481) states that it "became possessed by Henry de Ferrers, a great man in these parts, whose grandson, Robert, Earl Ferrers, having a reverend esteem of the Cistercian monks, which in his time began to multiply in England, made choice of this mountainous and woody desert (as fittest for solitude and devotion), to found therein a monastery of that order; which was begun accordingly in 13 King Stephen (1148), and being propagated with monks from Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire, had by reason of its situation the name of Miravall attributed thereto; the lands wherewith he endowed it being these, vis.—all his Forest of Arden (i. e. his outwood, in that part of the woodland which then bore the name of Arden), and also what he had in Whittington, together with the manor of Overton (now called Orton on the Hill, co. Leicester), as also Herdwike in the Peak of Derbyshire, unto Cranokesdune, with common of pasture in Hertenton and Pillesburie, for sheep and other cattle, as the words of his charter do import." From various other benefactors they had many possessions in several counties, "the value of all which amounting unto £254 1s. 8d., as appears from the survey of 26 Hen. VIII. (1534), preserved it from ruin when the lesser houses went to wrack in 27 Hen. VIII. (1535). But in 30 Hen. VIII. (1538), it was overwhelmed in the general deluge, being surrendered to the King's use by the then Abbot and convent, by instrument, under the conventional seal, dated 13 Oct. same year; William Arnold being the last Abbot. On 2 Dec. 32 Hen. VIII. (1540), the site, with the lands and woods adjacent, together with the Newhouse Grange and the Pinwell Grange, in co. Leicester, as also Oswire Grange, co. Warwick, was granted to Sir Walter Devereux. Knight, Lord Ferrers of Charlsey (afterwards Viscount Hereford), which Walter disposed thereof to Sir William Devereux, Knight, his younger son; for he patched up some part of the ruins and resided thereon; and by his testament bequeathing it to Joan, his wife, for life, gave the remainder to Walter Viscount Hereford (his nephew), which Walter (afterwards Earl of Essex), left issue Robert, Earl of Essex, attainted 43 Elizabeth (1601), whose son and heir, Robert, in 1640 possessed the site and much of the lands. Only three Abbots' names found—John Buggeley, 12 Hen. VI. (1433-34); Thomas Arnold, 23 Hen. VIII. (1531); William Arnold, 26 and 30 Hen. VIII. (1534 and 1538)."

The common Seal, an impression of which on red wax is in the possession of W. Hamper, Esq., had for its subject the blessed Virgin, sitting with an infant on her lap, both crowned, between two slender pillars under a gothic canopy; on her right side a hand holding a crozier, on her left a star surmounting a crescent; legend—"S. Abbatis et conventus Sc̄e Marie Mirevall." The deed to which this seal was attached bears date 16 Edward III. (1342).

† Seal (Nether and Over), a parish in the Western division of the hundred of Goscole, co. Leicester, 5½ miles (SW. by W.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a rectory in the Archdeaconry of Leicester and Diocese of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury and Duchy of Lancaster.

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Witnesses: William de Gresel: rector of the Church of Lullinton, Peter de Durandes-thorpe,* John Wytchard.

5.—(Dateless). Ralph de Seila confirms the gift of Ralph de Gresel to the church of Mireval, which he held of me. Witnesses: Wm. Earl of Ferrars, Robert & Henry de Gresel, Sawall son of Fuch. [This seems to confirm No. 3, the grant of a carucate or carve of land in Seile to the church of Mirevalle. To this confirmation is appended a vesica seal, apparently without legend, representing a religious person in robes and with long sleeves or lappets].

6.—(Dateless). Wm. Earl of Ferrars confirms the donation of that which Ralph de Seila & Ralph de Gresel gave to the monks of Mireval. Witnesses: Hy. son of Fuch, Tho. de Anchevile, Wm. son of Herbert, Robert de Gresel & Hy. his brother, Wm. son of Hugh of Thorendon. [This relates to the deeds Nos. 3 and 5. There were several Williams de Ferrars between 1167 & 1254; Earls of Derby & Nottingham, and one was Lord of Chartley. To this grant is appended a large circular seal, with the common device of the period, a knight in armour, on horseback, with helmet, heater shield, and drawn sword in the right hand. No legend in the chartulary].

7.—(Dateless). Wm. Earl of Ferrars, &c., Ralph de Seile sold to Ralph de Gresel: son of Wm., his mill of Seile & four yardlands [*"vir-gatas"*] of land, and I the said Earl confirm the same. Witnesses: Robt. de Pirie, Steward [*Dapifer*], Wm. de Gresel: & Rob. his son & Hy. & Wm., Walter de Somerville, Rd. de Curnun, & Rob. his son, Walter de Mountgom: & Ralph his brother & Ralph son of Ralph de Mountgom: Reinald de Gresell:, Robt. of the Bec, David de Stanton, G. de Bakespu, John de Willington, Ralph de Cawdewell, & David his son, Almed de Cumbray, Simon de Tuchett, Ralph son of Germund, & Wm. his son, Robt. Grim & Lucian de Seile, Waldo de Wineshall, & Robt. de Ferrars.

8.—(Dateless). Walter then Prior of Gresel: & the convent of the same place* remit to Sir Geoffrey de Gresel: & heirs, &c. Witnesses: Sir Rob. de Ward, Ralph Grim, Wm. his son, Ralph de Cawdewell, Wm. Lisson. [To this deed is appended a seal about the size of a crown piece, with no legend border, but the whole area covered with a lattice-work, or what in heraldry is termed fretty.

9.—(Dateless). Wm. de Gresel: confirms to Rob. son of Abraham for his homage twelve acres of land which his father held freely of my

* Can this territorial name, the thorpe or village of Durand, be the same as Donisthorpe, a hamlet partly in the parish of Nether Seal, co. Leicester, and partly in that of Church Gresley, co. Derby, 3½ miles S. W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch?

† Of the Monastery of Greisley we know little. Tanner calls it a small Priory of Black Canons of the Order of St. Austin, founded by William, son of Nigell de Greisley temp. Hen. I. dedicated to St. Mary and St. George (Pat. 37 Edw. III.). Its value in 26 Hen. VIII. (1534), is stated "totalis operas £39 13s. 8d." "totalis reprisarum £8 7s. 8d.; remaining clear £31 6s." At the dissolution this monastery was granted in 35 Hen. VIII. (1543-4), to Henry Criche. There is a paper Survey of Greisley, temp. Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office. No seal of Greisley has been met with by the Editors. Of this Priory there are no remains. The site is the property of Sir Roger Gresley, Bart.—(Dugdale's *Monasticon*).

Comput: Ministrorum Dni. Reg. temp. Hen. VIII. (Abstract of Roll, 28 Hen. VIII., Augmentation Office).

father in the vill of Gresel.* Witnesses: Reginald, Prior of Gresel; Ralph Grim & his brother Robt., David de Cawdewell and his brother Ralph, Richd. son of Pain, & Hingenulf his son, Anketil, Martin, & Aky de Linton.

10.—(Dateless). Geoffrey de Greseley son & heir of Sir Wm. de Gresely, &c., to Richd. de Gretwich for his homage, one oxgang of land in Morton.† Witnesses: Rob. de Huyttesher, Wm. Wymer, Rob. de Gretwewicz.

11.—(Dateless). Sir Geoffrey de Greseley knight, gives to John Redel de Morton & heirs, for his homage, half a yardland of land in the vill of Morton, which Engleys de Morton formerly held. Witnesses: Roger de Aston, Rob. de Wolsey, Adam de Colewyche, Wm. Meuerel then Vicar of Colwich. [To this deed is appended a round seal about the size of a half-crown piece, representing a knight in armour on horseback; his heater shield and the horse's trappings are covered *vaire*. Legend—"Sig: Galfridi de Greseley."]

12.—(Dateless). Brother Richard, called the Prior of Gresleia, & the Convent of the same, to the Abbot & Convent of Miravalle, all the wood which we had of the gift of Lucian de Seile. Witnesses: Geoffrey de Gresleia, Ralph Grim, Hy. Wischard, Peter de Durandesthorpe, Ralph Oky. [To this deed is appended a circular seal, nearly three inches in diameter, representing an armed knight on horseback, his heater shield, gyronné of six; in his right hand a long leaf-headed lance, couched. Legend—"Sigillum Prioratus S'ti Georgii de Gresley."]

13.—(Dateless). Brother Richard, by divine permission Prior of Gresley, to Geoffrey de Greseley, son & heir of Sir Wm. de Gresley, &c. Witnesses: Sir Hy. de Appelby, Sir Rob. de la Warde, John Grim, Wm. de Caldewell, Ralph de la Bache.

14.—(Dateless). Peter le Poter, Knight, lord of Sibbesdon, to Geoffrey de Gresel: lord of Lullington and the heirs of Sir Wm. de

NUPER PRIORATUS DE GRESLEY,

Com. Derby.

Gresley—Site of late Priory with demesne lands, £11 4s. 9d. Church Gresley—Rents and farms, £3 4s. Castell Gresley—Rents and farms, £3 16s. 8d. Heathcote—Farm of messuages, &c., £3 16s. 8d.

Com. Leicester.

Nether Shelley—Rents and lands, £3 8s. 7d. Chylcote—Rents, messuages and lands, 8s. Donasthorp—Rents, messuages, and lands, 20s. 4d. Bowthorp—Rents, messuages, and lands, £4 2s. 8d. Newton—Rents, messuages, and lands, 14s. 8d. Lynton—Rents, messuages, and lands, £4 10s. 4d. Swablyngcote—Rent and tithe, £4 3s. Gresley—Farm of the rectory, £7 11s. 8d. Lullyngton—Farm of the rectory, £16.—(Dugdale's *Monasticon*).

* Church Gresley, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, 5 miles S.E. from Burton-upon-Trent; comprising the townships of Drakelow and Linton, the hamlets of Castle Gresley and Swadlingcote, and the greater portion of the hamlets of Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe. The living is a perpetual curacy in the Archdeaconry of Derby and Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; and in the patronage of Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., whose remote ancestor, William, founded a Priory of Canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the reign of Hen. I., and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. George. Its revenue at the dissolution was valued at £39 13s. 8d.

† Morton, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3½ miles North from Alfreton. The living a rectory in the Archdeaconry of Derby. Church dedicated to the Holy Cross.

Greseleye, a plot of wood and a parcel of arable land [*culture*] in Syle. Witnesses: Sir Hy. de Appelby, Sir Rob. de la Warde, John Grim, William de Caldewel, Ralph de la Bache.

15.—(Cancelled).

16.—(Dateless). Matilda de Somerville gives to Geoffrey de Greseley, with Marjory my daughter in free marriage, 4 yardlands of land in Cosinton.* Witnesses: Wm. de Greseley, Wm. de la Ward, Wm. de Staundoune & Rob. his brother, Ralph Boydell, Ralph de Grim, Rob. Desert.

17.—(Dateless). Gilbert son of Herbert Risum to Geoffrey de Greseley & Marjory his wife, land in Cusington. Witnesses: Wm. son & heir of Sir Geoffrey de Greseley, Agnes my sister (?). Given at the house of our father in Cosington.

18.—(Dateless). Geoffrey de Greseleya to Nicholas de Hymsworthy, & Cecilia his wife, the land which I had of the gift of Sir Wm. de Mersham, Knight, in the vill of Wivelesley,† &c. Witnesses: Sir Richard, then Prior of Greseleya, Sir Wm. de Shepeia, Nicholas de Verdun, Wm. de Meisham (*sic*) son; John Grim, Wm. de Caldewell, Wm. de Hartashorne.

19.—(Dateless). Wm. Earl of Ferrars to Rob. de Greseleia & heirs, the service of one knight, to wit, of Hethdra & of Ravenshet (?) which Ralph his brother held of him, quit of all secular services which to me belong. And I will that all know that those services of four knights [?] shall be held] by or for the services of three knights. Witnesses: Rob. de Ferrars, brother of the Earl, Wm. son of the Earl, Rob. son of Walketh, Rob. de Ferrars, Henry de Ferrars, uncles of the Earl, Rob. de Currec: Rob. & (?) Stephen de Curet, John son of God: [?] Godfrey].

20.—(Dateless). Bernard, Abbot of Burton [on Trent]‡ to Rob. de Gresel: the land of Derl: To hold in fee for 52s. and the service of

* *Cossington*, a parish in the Eastern division of the hundred of Goscote, co. Leicester, 2½ miles SE. by E. from Mount Sorrell. The living a rectory in the Archdeaconry of Leicester. Church dedicated to All Saints.

† *Willesley*, a parish forming (with the parishes of Measham and Stretton-en-le-Fields), a detached portion of the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, being locally in the Western division of the hundred of Goscote, co. Leicester, 2½ miles SW. by S. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living a perpetual curacy. Church dedicated to St. Thomas.

‡ Of the Monastery of Burton-upon-Trent, in co. Stafford, Dugdale, in the *Monasticon* says—“This abbey was founded by Wulfric Spott, whose liberal donations for the support of the monks are minutely detailed in his will, printed by Sir W. Dugdale in the original Saxon, to which a Latin translation is appended, together with the modern names of the different vills and manors mentioned in it.” (A.D. 1002). [Among the places mentioned in the Will are ‘lands between Ribble and Merse’ (probably the hundreds of West Derby, Leyland, and Salford), Rollfester or Rolleston, Alewaldestune or Alvaston, Northtune or Norton, Hwitiwelle or Whitwell, Barlebury or Barlborough, Ducemanestune or Duckmantor, Eccingtune or Ekinton, Bectune or Beyngton (both in Scardsale), Paltertune or Falterton, Suttun or Sutton, Tikenheale or Tikenhall, Morlega or Morley, Bregeashale or Bradeshale, Willeslegh or Willesley, Oggodeston or Ogston, Winnefeld or Wingfeild manor, Westune or Weston, Alfredingtune or Alfreton, and Scoon or Shene, all in Derbyshire]. Spott appears to have been an officer attached to the court of King Ethelred, whose charter of confirmation, dated 1004, is given in the Appendix. The church of Burton Abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Modwen, or Modwenna, an Irish saint, who lived as an anchorite several years near this place, in an island of the Trent, called Andredesey, where she was buried. Her reliques were afterwards enshrined in this abbey, which on her account, according to Leland, was sometimes called Modwennes-

Ralph de Caldewelle. Witnesses: Walter de Somerville, Walter de Montgomerie, Ralph his son, Wulfrid de Toche, Rob. de Lega, Hy. de Gresel: Ralph his brother, Reginald de St. Albans. [To this deed is appended a round seal $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, representing an abbot or ecclesiastical dignitary seated between two churches or convents, with a book or charter on his knee. All that is left of the legend is—“Sigill:.....Burtoni.”]

21.—(Dateless). Robert Despenser of Gresl: with the goodwill of my wife Julian & heirs, to Ralph Grim, for his homage & one yardland of land in Drakelow;* that which Peter the fuller held of Engenulf de Gresley, brother of my wife Julian. Saving the dower of Letitia, wife of the aforesaid Ingenuif de Gresley, for her life; and after her death, to Ralph Grim & heirs, for homage; yielding twopence yearly. Witneſſes: Anketil de Linton & Martin his brother, Ralph son of Anketil, Wm. Grime. [The above is ranged with deeds of the reign of Henry III].

22.—(Dateless, but of Henry III.) Between Ralph Grim & Agatha de Gresl: daughter of Richard Son of Paganus (or Payne) de Gresley, & Robt. Despenser of Gresley & Julian his wife, Ralph Grim, manucapt: [held under a writ of *manucapio*, & therefore not to be admitted to bail by the Sheriff, or others having power to let to mainprise] in a plea at Nottingham, between Gervase Monoro..... & Sybil his wife & between Agatha de Gresell: and Robt. Dispenser of Gresley and his wife

tow. The Domesday Survey details the possessions of the abbey in 1087, in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire. ‘In Derbyshire—10 carucates at Ufre, including the berewicks of ~~Ufre~~ Parva, Findre, and Potlac, with the soke of Snellestune, BerneDESCOTE, Dellingberie, Hougen, Redlesleie, Sudberie, Hiltune, and Sudtun; in Apleby, 5 carucates; 2 carucates in Wineshalle; 2 carucates in Cotes or Cotone; 4 carucates in Stapenhille; 2 carucates in Caldewelle, given by William the Conqueror; and 5 bovates and one-third part of another bovate in Tickenhalle. The total value of the lands in the three counties amounted to the yearly sum of £39 8s. 8d. Rolleston or Rolleston, in Derbyshire, is of course unnamed in the Domesday Survey of the abbey property. King Ethelred’s charter granting Rolleston in exchange for Eldeswirth and Elfredinton, to Abbot Wulfgrat, on account of the distance of these places from the abbey, is printed by Shaw (*Hist. Staff.*, Vol. I., p. 28), from the Register of Burton, together with the boundaries of the manor, in Saxon. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it had become the lordship of Earl Tosti, at whose death the King gave it to Morcar, Earl of Northumberland. The *Monasticon* gives a long list of abbots from the foundation to the dissolution. The clear value after deducting reprises, was £412 6s. 10d. in 26 Hen. VIII. Bishop Tanner says, about November, 1541, Hen. VIII. founded on the site, and in the church of this monastery a College of a Dean and Canons to the honour of Jesus Christ and his Mother Mary; and granted for their support the manor of Burton, and thirteen other manors, &c., belonging to the monastery. This foundation consisted of a Dean and four Prebendaries only. The Collegiate Church, however, was but of short continuance, for it was dissolved before January 31, 1545; when all the lands and endowment of the same were granted by the King to Sir William Paget, his secretary; from whom they have descended to the present Marquis of Anglesea. Shaw, in his *Staffordshire*, has engraved a fragment of the common seal of the abbey, the area representing St. Modwenna seated on a church; together with a smaller seal appendant to a deed of 1493, bearing the inscription—“Sigill’ Abb’is. et. co. de. Burton.” He has also engraved the seals of six or seven of the abbots. The seal of the Collegiate Church is also engraved in Shaw’s history. It represents our Saviour and his disciples at the Last Supper, with the arms of the abbey below. Round the area—“Sigillv. coe. Decanl. et Capituli. Ecclesie. Collegiate. Xpi. Burtonie. de. Trent.”

* Drakelow, a township in the parish of Church Gresley, 3 miles SSW. from Burton-on-Trent. It is in the honour of Tutbury and Duchy of Lancaster.

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Juliana, to defend the aforesaid Agatha & Robt & his wife Juliana, against Gervase & his wife Sibilla, according to the best, &c. After that R. A. & Ju: unjustly gave a yardland of land in Drakelow, as above. [See No. 21].

23.—(Dateless). Joan formerly wife of Peter de Gresley, Knight, to Sir Stephen de Segrave, Knight, son & heir of Sir Jno. de Segrave, &c. Witnesses: Sir Henry Appelbie, Sir Hugh de Menhill, Knights. [To this abstract in the margin of the chartulary are tricked two heater shields, one *vairé* for Gresley, the other two chevrons for Segrave].

24.—(Dateless). Geoffrey de Gresleya, to Hy. son of Hy. son of Walronde de Lulinton, for homage, &c. Witnesses: Sir Ralph Grim, Roger de Streton, Stephen [his] son, Burge de Cotin, Wm. de Hedenhal, Rob. Bugwrt, Ralph son of Aki de Linton.

25.—(Dateless). Wm. de Gresleya, lord of Lullingdon, gives to Gregory de Blagrave, son of Wm. de Brockel: for homage, two yardlands of land with appurtenances in the vill and territory of Linton;* & free common in the territory of Castell-Grestell:† to him & his heirs except to religious men, with all kinds of suit to my Court, unless it should happen that a thief shall be indicted or challenged, or a plea shall be moved in the aforesaid Court by writ of the King, of land of Luchdam or of *Procedendo* [ad terram Luchdam vel procedendam]. Witnesses: Sir Ralph Grim, Jno. de Stapenhull, Ralph de Tykenhull, Hy. de Harteshorne, Jno. & Rob. his brothers, Ralph son of Ralph de Cadewell [*sic pro Caldewell*], Wm. his uncle, Hy. son of Hy. de Lulinton, Wm. de Hedeninghall,‡ Jno. & Rob. sons of Aki de Linton.

26.—(Dateless). Wm. de Greseleia gives to Walter Leuviz of Collingthon, for homage, by the advice of Geoffrey de Greseleia my father, two yardlands of land in the vill of Collingthon, those which Hugh Berkar & Herbert Corsun held. Witnesses: Sir Geoffrey de Greseleya, Sir Wm. Burded (*sic*) Sir Wm. de Martinaus, Hy. de Honley, Thos. Clerk of Leicester. [To this deed two round seals are appended, each about the size of a crown piece. The first has in the centre a large fleur-de-lis; legend—“Sigill: Willi-helmi De Greseleya.” The other has a heater shield *vairé*; legend—“Sigill: Galfridi de Greseleya.”]

27.—(Dateless). Wm. de Gresleya son and heir of Geoffrey de Gresel: to Geoffrey de Lullintun, son of Henry my uncle, (?) formerly Rector of the church of Lullingdon, two acres of land in Lullingdon for homage. Witnesses: Richard then prior of Gresley, Sir Ralph Grim, John de Stapenhull, Ralph de Tikenhall, Hy. de Hertishorne, Peter de Durandes-thorpe, Hy. son of Hy. de Lullingdon [This deed has a large round seal, bearing the usual form of shield, *vairé* for Gresley—Legend: “ Sigillum Willelmi de Greseleya”].

* *Linton*, a township in the parish of Church Gresley, co. Derby, 5½ miles SSE. from Burton-on-Trent.

† *Castle Gresley*, a hamlet in the parish of Church Gresley, 4 miles SE. by E. from Burton-upon-Trent. There are slight vestiges of an ancient castle built by the Gresleys who have been resident in the parish since the period of the Norman invasion.

‡ *Edinghall* or *Edingale*, a parish partly in the hundred of Offlow, co. Stafford, and partly in Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, 6 miles N. by W. from Tamworth. Perpetual curacy. Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. An ancient raised way passes through the parish towards Lullingdon; near it a tumulus.

28.—(Dateless). Wm. de Gresel: lord of Lullinton, to John Reuer [or Rever], de Clifton, for homage, &c. Witnesses: Wm. Gresel: then Rector of the church of Lullinton, Peter de Durandes-thorpe, John Withard, Hy. son of Hy. de Lullinton. [A seal, apparently the same as that appended to No. 27].

29.—(Dateless). Geoffry de Greseleye, son and heir of Wm. de Greseleye, to Rd. de Gretwiz for homage, an oxgang of land in the vill of Morton, &c. Witnesses: Rob. de Huccester, Adam Morell, Wm. Wymer, Rd. Wymer, Rob. Gretwiz. [The usual seal, *vairé*.—Legend : "Sigillum Galfridi de Greseleye."]

30.—(Dateless). Wm. de Gresley, lord of Lullinton, son & heir of Sir Geoffrey de Lullinton, to Ralph de la Batch, for homage, three yardlands of land with a messuage in the territory of Lullinton. Witnesses: Sir Rd. Camville, Geoffrey de Harle, Robt. his brother, Jno. son of Rob. de Edelinghale, Henry Walrand, Wm. Bigge. [A similar seal to No. 29 ; most of the legend gone].

31.—(Dateless). Geoffry de Greseley to Geoffry Bee & Agnes his wife and my sister, for homage, &c. Witnesses: Wm. de Mountgomery, Roger de Rideware, Walter de Ridware, Rob. de Haconere, Rob. la Ward, Ralph Grim, Nicholas de Norton, Rob. de Greseley, Rob. Morell. [The usual seal, no legend given.]

32.—(Dateless). Wm. de Gresley, lord of Lullinton, to Ralph de la Bache, for homage, &c. Witnesses: Sir Rd. de Kamvile, Hy. de Harteshorne, Ralph de Tykenhall, Ralph de Caldewalle, Geoffrey de Ocle, Wm. de Hampton.

33.—(Dateless). Richd. de Croxhall,* to Geoffry de Greseleye & heirs, his mill-pond of Lullinton. Witnesses: Sir Wm. de Vernon, Ralph Grim, Rd. Vernon, Richd. de Brahy, Wm. de Malmyhys, Knts.

34.—(Dateless). Geoffrey de Gresel: to Roger son of Odo de la Bake & heire, for homage, &c., a messuage in the vill of Hystesd (?).† Witnesses: Geoffrey de Drenketh, Nicholas de Drenkent, Wm. Morel, Walter de Colewyz, Richd. Tholy, Hy. Blundo, Robt. son of Odo.

These are all the dateless deeds we shall notice. In a future article we shall give extracts of charters, grants, &c., of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

(To be continued.)

* Croxall, a parish partly in the hundred of Offlow, co. Stafford, but chiefly in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, 7½ miles N. from Tamworth, containing with the chapelry of Cattton, the townships of Edinghall and Oakley. Vicarage. Church dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

† Rosliston (? Hystesd), a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, 4½ miles S. by W. from Burton-on-Trent. Perpetual curacy. Church dedicated to St. Mary.

ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER.

THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE THERE IN
SIXTY YEARS.

BY THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, J. P.

WHEN we have reached the calm and quiet haven of maturity, and from that point take a review of the past in our lives, we find that the thought which holds a place in our minds through every stage of our journey, is that which brings back with fond, vivid, and loving memorials, the period when, fresh from the hand of our Divine Maker, we looked around us on this bright and beautiful world without a care to ruffle our feelings—breathed the sweet air of existence without a pang, and revelled in the joys of our being—as if our eyes were not formed for tears—our hearts for sorrow, or our bosoms for sighing! and no doubt the thought occasions at times a sigh for those happy buoyant bygone days to be ours again. Reflection, however, awakens us to the fact, that in those early days of our lives we were in possession of a jewel, without our being aware of its worth, and that the true charm and beauty of those days is unfelt, unappreciated, until they have passed away, and until the buffettings and anxieties of life have driven our minds to cast a longing lingering look behind us to that happy period. True it is, that feelings akin to gloom and despondency may be caused by the looking back and the discovery, and in passing through the after stages of our sojourn on earth an occasional sigh may escape us, but to indulge and give encouragement to feelings of sadness on this account, is not only unjust, but ungrateful. The lessons we ought to learn from such reflections, should teach us properly to appreciate the *present*, *enjoy* it, and, as much as lies in our power, *improve* it; *use* the passing moments, while we possess them, as precious and divinely bestowed gifts, through which we are passing on with unvarying but unfailing speed towards the fathomless Sea of Eternity. On calmly considering the question, it will be found that each stage of mortal life has its share of blessings, even the last stage, when old age with its grey hairs, bodily infirmities, and declining strength, finds the world's prospects grow dark and dim, and preparation for another state of being press upon the soul; even then, what comforting thoughts may be gathered from looking back over the path we have trodden, counting the many pitfalls we have escaped, the many mercies we have received, and in imagination living over again the most cheering scenes in the memorials of the past; and in addition to all this—enjoy the delightful idea that we are leaving a rich legacy of experimental knowledge for the benefit of coming generations! CHANGE is the condition of our being! the great law of nature!

"The presence of perpetual change
Is ever on the earth;
To day is only as the soil
That gives to-morrow birth."

And every man possessing the ordinary powers of reflection will see

and acknowledge this, and be gratified to find and acknowledge also the fact, that no change takes place in the affairs of the world which does not in some way or other secure advantages and blessings to the whole human family. What other evidence, I would ask, is needed to prove that this beneficent order in the councils of Divine wisdom, step by step to raise and elevate the thinking portion of created beings, from the lowest depths of barbarism to the noblest heights of spiritual greatness, is manifest assurance that such changes and training is intended to educate and fit mankind for a state of existence superior in every respect to the present chequered and ever-varying state? and insignificant as it may appear to some minds, the changes which have really taken place in a little obscure village, serve as a link in the chain of our knowledge of the great fact, and may be taken as a miniature representation of the changes which are going on unceasingly in the whole realm of creation. Yes! and the deep-thoughted far-seeing minstrel, as she contemplated with admiration and wonder the blue canopy which appears to surround us, sang out the true and noble sentiment, that—

“Beneath this starry arch
Nought resteth or is still;
But all things hold their march
As if by one Great will.
Moves one—moves all!
Hark to the footfall—
On! on for ever!”

SPINNING WHEELS.—The remembrance of the changes in the usages and customs, &c., of the little village of Ashford-in-the-Water, within a period of sixty years, led to these reflections. Within that narrow



limit of time how numerous the changes! Within that period the principal families of the village spun and provided in their households *yarn* for the supply of the whole, or the chief part of the linen cloth

required for their apparel and domestic use. The mistress of each home, and her daughters, *if she had daughters*, as well as the female servants, might all be seen on winter evenings busily engaged in spinning flax into yarn. Spinning wheels* were then as common to a domestic establishment as chairs and tables are now. A marriageable female at that period was expected to possess, if no other portion of this world's riches, an entire stock of linen for clothing and house use of *her own spinning*, hence the origin of the word *spinster*; such state of things is now all changed! not a spinning-wheel is now to be found in the place, except perhaps, here and there an odd one may be preserved as a relic for the curious. While the spinning-wheel was in use among the families, various trades were carried on in the village and neighbourhood, rendered necessary from the use of the wheel, as a *tow heckler*, to prepare the flax for spinning; a *dyer* for the yarn which required colouring; a *bleacher*, with a *whitening croft*, for the yarn intended for white articles; and a *linen weaver*, to complete the business of cloth making for use. The *tow heckler*, the *dyer*, the *bleacher*, and the *weaver*, all of them once enjoyed local habitations and a local celebrity in the village, but have no name or place there now! the spinning wheel—with its distaff-spindles, flyers, spool, and treddle—became still and mute, and these appendages all passed away; cotton superseded flax, and the magnificent machinery used to work cotton into its multifarious fabrics, settled in silence, *for ever*, the village winter evenings' employment.

PACK SADDLES.—I well remember when crockery and stone-ware, from Staffordshire and other places, was brought into the village on mules and donkeys, in baskets hanging on each side of the animal, fastened to a saddle made of wood, called a *pack-saddle*. Roads where carriages could not be used, called BRIDLE-ROADS, were used by these beasts of burthen. Pack-saddles are now out of use, and donkeys and mules are, no doubt, put to better service.

PILLIONS.—A padded cushion, called a *pillion*, was at that period used for carrying females on horseback. It was fixed on the hind part of the horse behind the saddle, on which a man rode and guided the horse. This fashion of travel was called riding double, and required a powerful horse for the work. This mode of travelling was very common, and at friendly visitings, weddings, festive occasions, and funerals, might generally be seen these double-saddled horses, with their weighty burthens, jogging and jolting along the rough country roads. They looked very comfortable, too, these *pillions*, but they are no longer used for the purpose of travelling; other modes of travel have been invented, and the moths have possessed and long ago destroyed the woolly stuffing, and all that was destroyable in the old *pillions*. The village cart without a spring might be considered as cotemporary as a mode of conveyance for travellers with the *pillion*, and no one ever rode in such a conveyance along the rough and rutty roads in the Peak of Derbyshire, that did not pray heartily for the end of the journey. The Taxed cart was the next vehicle for human

* For an account of Spinning Wheels, see the "RELIQUARY," Vol. II., page 14.

transit. At length a stage coach, called the *Tally-Ho!* was started, and passed through the village from Chesterfield, up the newly-made turnpike-road through Taddington to Buxton. How well I remember the first appearance in the village of that coach ! it was looked upon as one of the wonders of the time—"who'd a' thowt it!" exclaimed the villagers ! every day, for weeks after its first appearance, the whole village were out welcoming its entrance and exit ; its bugle-horn telling in loud and familiar tones its approach ! Soon after this event several stage-coaches, two of them Manchester and London coaches, passed through the village, and the number increased, until at one time as many as eighteen stage-coaches a day passed through the village! Then another change came, a railway was projected and carried out from Derby to Buxton, within a few minutes walk from Ashford ; and now not one stage-coach is to be seen on the road. The last of them was thus noticed in a local newspaper of October, 1858.—

"The old Derby Mail, the last of the four-horse coaches out of Manchester, finished its course on Saturday. When the rival rails and steam had run all other coaches off the road, the '*Derby Dilly*' still held its own, and the well-known route through Buxton and Bakewell to Rowsley, could still boast its 'four-in-hand,' though the team was hardly equal to what had been seen when coaching was in its best days. It was thought that railways would not find their way through the Peak, but the Midland line penetrated as far as Rowsley some time ago, and more recently the London and North Western have reached Whaley Bridge on the other side, leaving but a short link to be filled up, and the last of the old four-in-hand mails has succumbed to the competition of the Iron horse."

Since that period the link has been filled up, and the railway is now open through the Peak to Manchester. Within my remembrance the journey from Ashford to London required at least *thirty-six* hours ; the journey is now easily performed in less than *five* hours !

STOCKING WEAVING was, in my recollection, the chief business carried on in the village ; improved machinery has almost annihilated that. The old-fashioned way of churning butter is almost superseded by the barrel-churn. Great changes have been made in cheesemaking, hay-making, ploughing, and reaping ; and from a knowledge of the past, there is reason to conclude that at no very distant future all these works will be carried into effect, so as to lessen human labour, and to give greater facilities to secure the benefits of their various operations.

TINDER Box.—A humble, unpretending, but very important article was at the time an absolute necessity among household stores—it was named a *Tinder-box*. The oldest one I ever saw was made of wood; iron and tin were afterwards used in its manufacture. The article it contained was called *tinder*, made by burning linen rag ; a damper was used to prevent it being consumed by fire. Flint and steel, and brimstone-tipped wood, called matches, were also its needful appendages—a spark of fire being produced by striking together over the *tinder* the flint and steel, the matches took up and preserved the fire, securing a flame to light a candle. When it is considered that at that time *this* was the only mode of producing fire for domestic use, it will be seen that the old *tinder box*, however humble in appearance or estimation, was an article of first-rate importance in a family ; at that time the flint and steel might be looked upon as the parents of fire, the *tinder-box* its cradle, the *tinder* and brimstone matches its

nurses and preservers. Congreve and lucifer matches have taken the place of the old tinder-boxes, matches, and appendages ; what a memorable and glorious change ! Fifty years hence an old tinder-box will be as great a curiosity as a wooden calendar, or a Queen Anne's farthing ! and be looked upon as an article fit only for the use of the darkest ages of the world's past existence. As to the brimstone matches it is a singular fact, that the chief vendors of that most indispensable article were itinerant tramps and wayfarers, who appeared to carry on the business as a cloak for begging—a sort of security against the harsh operations of the Vagrant Law.

The principal manufacturing business at present carried on in the village, is in the various Marbles supplied from the quarries in the neighbourhood ; and the little busy Wye is not allowed to pass through the place without contributing its aid for the purpose of sawing and polishing the large blocks. The smaller portions are used in what is termed "bauble-work." They are cut and carved into a variety of articles, and being inlaid with stones of various colours, to form mosaics, birds, flowers, &c., are made truly beautiful. An inlaid Black Marble Table, sent from this village to the Great Industrial Exhibition, of 1862, was universally admired, obtained a very high prize, and caused the name of its inventor, Samuel Birley, to be placed as an artist among the celebrities of the day.

Such are some of the changes which have been made in my remembrance ; what a lesson they teach us ! No sooner is the last stone placed on the head of the grandest piece of architecture that was ever designed, yea ! even while the rejoicings and merrymakings on its completion pour out their notes of triumph, but the decay of that structure has begun ! The Egyptian may wrap the dead human body in cere cloth, and saturate and fill it up with all the oils, gums, and spices of Arabia, and so may preserve the outward trunk and form of the once living mortal, but the change or decay of the organs of that body goes on as surely as if it was laid under the grass sod of the village churchyard ; and so all decrees of councils, all orders and laws of synods, and other assemblies, put forth to fetter men's minds and regulate their thoughts, *if they abide not the test of truth*, may indeed be propped up and embalmed by power and authority for a time, but they will pass away like burning flax, leaving not a rack behind ! or only find a place with the spinning-wheels, and tinder-boxes, in the museums and cabinets of the lovers of antiquities. Oh ! rest assured there is a Divine and mercy-loving hand working the machinery of the universe, and the care-strained, the dispirited—those whose feet are standing near the precipice of despair—those who suffer for righteousness' sake, the CAGED MARTYR, and the FETTERED SLAVE, may each and all find consolation in the fact, that "*all things are working together for good*," and that—

" In all changes, brighter things
And better have their birth ;
The presence of perpetual love
Is ever on the earth."

London.

A DERBYSHIRE GLOSSARY.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

In giving another list of our localisms, I must premise that in this, as in my former attempt, I have not pretended to confine myself to such as are peculiar to the county, but have endeavoured to place upon record all that are current and readily understood in Derbyshire. The provincialisms restricted to the limits of this county, and which are not common to its borders, would furnish but a sorry and unsatisfactory list indeed.

There are many difficulties in the way of forming a good county glossary; as, for instance, that of avoiding words which may have been only comparatively lately introduced among us, but which are yet readily comprehended:—“*gradely*” (tidy, respectable, decent), for example, which I take to be emphatically of Lancashire origin.

Then, again, there is the question of inserting or rejecting such words as may be found in a thoroughly good dictionary, but which have become so nearly obsolete, that when one hears them from the mouth of a Peakrel, they seem to enforce their claim to be included in the list.

There are words, too, which at the caprice of the speaker may be made to bear a meaning not generally given to them: *e. g.*, *beloike*, which is, as it were, the antithesis of *may-hap*, or *mebbe*:—Aye, beloike, yes, to be sure;—but which is occasionally used to denote likelihood or probability, and even, in a strained sense, doubt and uncertainty.

My principal care has all along been to jot down those that smack of antiquity, and would prove interesting to the etymologist; rejecting, as a rule, such as differed from those in common use in their mode of pronunciation only. Many, doubtless, still remain to be disentombed from their resting-places in the Staffordshire and Derbyshire moorlands—a region, from its inland position and former inaccessibility, peculiarly favourable to the retention of archaisms and elsewhere bygone customs.

Since the publication of my first attempt at a Derbyshire Glossary, I have been inundated with such long strings of fresh words, that I have found myself on the horns of a dilemma, in having either to overload the present selection with many, very many which are so obviously common and "dictionary-words," that their insertion would have been worse than useless; or, by their rejection, appearing to slight the suggestions of friends to whom it is far from my intention to show any disrespect.

My warmest thanks are more especially due, among many correspondents, to Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., a gentleman, from his great erudition and knowledge of languages, singularly capable of editing a work of this nature; to Doctor Ferguson Branson, and Mr. Bagshaw, Jun., of Foolow.

Adlands (headlands?). The waste pieces of land at the ends of a ploughed field.

- Age. To grow old ; he ages fast.
 Aired water. Water with the chill taken off.
 Alawk; Lawk-a-day. Alas !
 Alder-carr. A plantation of alders ; carr being common for a plantation in a low or flat situation.
 Anenst or Anunst. Opposite to.
 Anist. Near to.
 Ansell. The first money received in the day.
 Apple-pie-order. In perfect order.
 Arear. Behind.
 Argling. Arguing.
 Arn. Ever a one ; närn, never a one.
 Arrin. A spider.
 Asker. A newt or viper.
 Askings or Spurrins. Publication of banns of marriage.
 At outs. Quarrelled.
 Awvis. Always.
 Ax. To ask.
- Back-end. Late on in the autumn.
 Bak-sprittle. A board for turning oatcakes in baking.
 Baking. As much bread as is baked at once.
 Balk. A large piece or beam of timber.
 Balks or Bawks. Strips of waste land.
 Baltch. To fall heavily.
 Barghast *et* barguest. A frightful goblin or boggart.
 Bassy. Very hard coals are so called.
 Baste. To beat ; I'll baste thy hide for thee.
 Bat. A blow.
 Beagle. A man of ludicrous appearance.
 Beckiron. A cooper's anvil.
 Bedizen. To dress flauntingly ; to dirty.
 Bedone. Outwitted.
 Beetle. A large mall.
 Beggars'-barm. Foam or froth on water.
 Beheigh. Above.
 Belder. To bellow or cry.
 Bell. To distribute, as ale ; the "beller," having the first and last drink.
 Bellock. To bellow or cry.
 Belt. To beat.
 Berlinga. Loose, dirty pieces of wool.
 Bestadde. Burdened, oppressed.
 Bezzle. To drink swinishly.
 Bing. A place for hay.
 Binge. To swell a leaky vessel with water.
 Black-cap. The reed sparrow.
 Blart *et* blort. To cry.
 Blench. To blind.
 Blether. Bladder.

- Blounders.** The glanders.
Bluebell. The wild hyacinth.
Bodkin. To ride or sleep between two in a carriage or bed.
Boggle. To bungle ; Make no boggles of it ; *i. e.*, no bones of it.
Bogglers. Night-lines for fish.
Boke. To point or poke at. To boke a gun, is to take aim with it.
Bones of snow. Snowdrifts left in sheltered nooks after a general thaw.
Bonnily. Pretty well ; "rarely."
Boo. To cry as a spoiled child.
Boosen or Bosen. A cowhouse.
Boosen stake. A stake to fasten cattle to.
Born-days. Never in all my born-days.
Bort. Band ; a thick cord wherewith to tie up hay, &c.
Boser. Bolsover.
Bottom. To bottom work, is to clean a thing thoroughly well.
Bouncer. A thumping big lie.
Bouncing. Large and awkward ; as a great bouncing wench.
Brandtail or Firetail. The redstart.
Branglesome. Quarrelsome.
Bream. Cold, bleak, bitter.
Brewis *vel* **Browis.** Broth made of dripping and hot water poured upon bread or oat cake.
Brizzed. Stunted ; said of cattle "clemmed" for want of sufficient nourishment.
Brogues. Breeches.
Brozzle *vel* **Brazzil.** Iron pyrites.
Brun. To burn ; hence "brun-shins," excessively hot coals.
Bruzz. To bruise ; to hurt a tool by striking it against anything hard.
Bubble-and-squeak. Fried beef and cabbage.
Buckled. Overpowered by a burden.
Buckles. Green sticks twisted in the middle and pointed at each end, used to fasten down the wooden rods in thatching.
Buffet. A stool.
Bule. The handle of a bucket.
Bull-necked. Stiff-necked.
Bull-toppin or **Tussock.** A tuft of rough grass in sedgy places.
Bun. Bound ; "I'll be bun to sey."
Buns. Dried nettle-stalks for fire-lighting.
Burn. A fagot or bundle of sticks.
By. Against ; I know nothing by him. (See 1 Cor. iv. 4.)
By the haft and sides. An exclamation.
Bylope. A chance-child or calf.

Cabin *vel* **Cadden.** To blindfold.
Caddy. Precise, old maidish, comfortable.
Cade *vel* **Cate.** A pet ; as a cade lamb or child.
Cads. Bridle for a cart-horse.
Cale. To get the start of ; I caled him at the kiln.
Callouse. To grow hard, as in a gathering.
Cap. To excel ; that caps a'.

Cast.
Cawf.
W.
Cess.
Cess of.
Chaff.
Chatter.
Chaw.
Chaw.
Chawl.
Chaww.
Chill.
Chittie.
Chizze.
Check.
Chunt.
Chunt.
Chyzer.
th.
Cicely.
Clack.
Clarty.
Clawk.
Cleach.
Cleach.
Cletch.
Clom.
Closer.
Clout.
Clump.
t.
Coals.
v.
Cop.
Cob.
Cock.
Cocke.
Cooke.
Codd.
Coe.
Collo.
Colt.
Const.
Cork.
Cotte.
Cotte.
Cotte.
Cour.
Crack.
Cran.

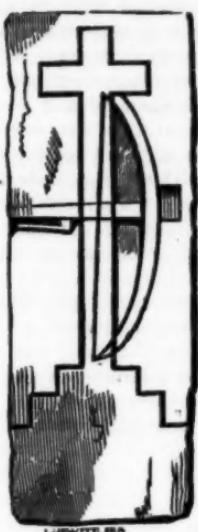
- Cast. A second swarm of bees.
- Cawf. Calf; (a cockney having asked after an old woman's cough, was answered, " th' cawf's nowt amiss, but the ki's badly.")
- Cega. To call a dog to feed.
- Cess of hay. One cutting out of a stack from top to bottom.
- Chaff. Idle talk ; also to ridicule.
- Chatter. To break ; as the edge of a stone, &c.
- Chaw. To scold ; he chawed me up.
- Chaw-bacon. A clod-hopper.
- Chawl (jowl?). Pig's face.
- Chawve *vel* Chave. To chafe or rub the bark off a tree.
- Chill. To take off the cold ; *e.g.*, chilled water.
- Chittery. Full of small stones.
- Chizzel. To cheat. Also to beat, " I did chizzel him."
- Chock-full. Brim-full.
- Chunt. To crow over ; " he chunts over him."
- Chunter. To grumble.
- Chyzening. Eating slowly, or by " iddlins." " Dunna sit chyzenin there all dee."
- Cicely. Cow-parsley.
- Clack. A woman's chatter.
- Clarty *vel* Clorty. Sticky, viscous.
- Clawk. To scratch.
- Cleach or Cleich. To lade.
- Cleaching-net. One used in rivers in floods.
- Cletch. A clique or party. " There's a pretty cletch on 'em."
- Clommering. Being greedy.
- Closer. A finisher or clencher.
- Clout. A blow with the hand ; give him a clout on th' yed.
- Clumper. To knock soil out of twitch ; also a clump of anything, as trees, plants, &c.
- Coals. " I'll öther mak' coals or slack on it ; *i.e.*, finish it in one way or another.
- Cop. A knoll ; *e.g.*, Wardlow-hey cop.
- Cob. To excel ; that cob's a'.
- Cock-a-hoop. Very high and mighty.
- Cockers *vel* Coggers. Stockings without feet.
- Cocket. Pert, sprightly.
- Coddle. To spoil with over care and nursing ; hence Molly Coddle.
- Coe. A building for miners' tools ; *e.g.*, Stripping Coe.
- Collop. A slice, as of bacon, &c.
- Colt. A third swarm of bees.
- Constering. Considering, undecided.
- Corker. A big lie. A heavy blow or fall.
- Cotted or Cottered. Ravelled, entangled.
- Cotten *vel* Cotton. To thrash soundly.
- Cotter. The fastening of a shutter.
- Coursey (cause-way). A footpath.
- Cracker. A lie ; my eyes ! what a cracker.
- Cram. To deceive.

- Cramble. To fail in the legs ; to hobble.
 Cree. To stew ; as cree'd rice, sago, &c.
 Croffie. To hobble ; he's very croffling.
 Croft. A small field near a house ; " nor toft nor croft," very poor.
 Crow-trodden. A hen maris appetens.
 Cruckle. To crouch down.
 Cruds or Crushings. The last liquid squeezed from cheese.
 Crumbs ; he's fond of his crumbs ; i. e., eating.
 Crummy. Fat, stout.
 Crunch. To crush, as with the teeth.
 Cuddle. To squeeze tenderly, as in " keeping company."

 Daffy-down-dilly. Daffodil.
 Dandy-Hen or Cock. Bantam fowls.
 David's-sow—As drunk as.
 Derry. Tom. (Grindleford-bridge).
 Devilin *vel* Deviling. The swift.
 Dibble. To plant beans, &c., in separate holes.
 Dig. To strike into ; dig it into his sides.
 Dill. To soothe or check pain ; hence " dill-water."
 Dimble *vel* Dumble. A ravine with a water course through it.
 Ding-dong. Right heartily, thoroughly.
 Dint. A blow ; " he can't dint into a pound of butter," said of a weak hitter.
 Dollop. A big dollop, a large quantity.
 Dolly-tub *vel* Peggy-tub. A washing-tub.
 Dolly-pegs *vel* Peggy-legs. Used with the tub.
 Don't-ought. Ought not.
 Door-nail. " As jed (or as hard) as a dûre nêil."
 Dorran. Empty.
 Doudy. Slovenly in dress.
 Douse. A blow.
 Dow. To fatten.
 Down-in-the-mouth. Disheartened.
 Down-in-the-wind. Bankrupt.
 Doxy. A mistress, both in a good and bad sense.
 Drop-in with. To meet with, or find.
 Drop-on. To beat ; Surrie ! I'll drop on thee, if thou doos'tna' moind.
 Drop-out. To fall out or quarrel.
 Dry-meat. Hay, corn, &c.
 Dubbing. The dressing of the body of an artificial fly.
 Duck-legged. Knock-knee'd.
 Ducks'-meat. Green weed floating on a pit.
 Dull-o'-hension. Stupid.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

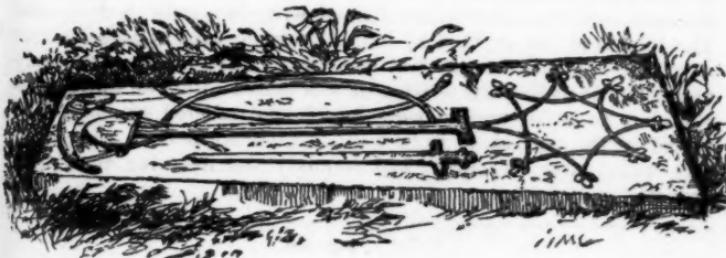
(To be continued.)



NOTICE OF A CURIOUS INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLAB AT WENTWORTH, YORKSHIRE.

THE curious and interesting slab here engraved, from a sketch made during a recent and most delightful visit to the place in company with some friends, lies at the East end of the North aisle of Wentworth church, in Yorkshire, and has not, so far as I am aware, been before engraved. The slab bears a plain cross on steps, in the usual manner, but has the addition of a crossbow, which lies across the shaft of the cross, and with which it is of equal length.

Devices of bows, and of horns and other matters pertaining to the wood and the chase, etc., are, not unfrequently, found on sepulchral slabs, but this is the first example of a crossbow of this form which has come under my notice, and is therefore worthy of preservation in the pages of the "*RELIQUARY*." It may be worthy of remark, that (according to Boutell), at Bowes, in the same county, is a fine slab with an elaborate foliated cross, having at the base a bugle-horn



suspended, while on one side the shaft is a sword, and on the other two bows, being intended, it is conjectured, as a rebus of the name of *De Bowes*, one of which family it is supposed to commemorate. This slab, which is a particularly interesting one, is engraved in Boutell's "Christian Monuments in England and Wales," and appears, singularly enough, to be identical with the one stated to be at Kirklees Priory, which is popularly ascribed to Robin Hood, and is so spoken of by my late friend, Mr. Gutch, F.S.A., in his paper on "the Ballad-Hero, Robin Hood," in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. I., page 142. It is reproduced on the preceding page. At Bakewell is a slab with a bow, the side of the shaft forming the string. The slab now under notice at Wentworth, is 5 feet 7 inches in length.

In the same church are several highly interesting altar tombs, with recumbent effigies, and other monuments, as well as many interesting features, which are worthy of careful examination and illustration. The most curious of these monuments are, however, I regret to add, in a state of dilapidation which reflects but little credit on the authorities, or on the noble descendant of the De Wentworth's to whom the place belongs.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

Derby.

THE LEGEND OF PIERS SHONK.

BY F. WILSON.

In Chambers' *Book of Days*,* is the following notice of a curious interment in the wall of the Church of Brent Pelham, Hertfordshire—“We sometimes meet with a peculiar kind of ancient burial, which is chiefly interesting from the amusing legends connected with it. This is where the stone coffin which contains the remains of the deceased is placed within an external recess in the wall of a church, or under a low arch passing completely through the wall, so that the coffin being in the middle of the wall, is seen equally within and without the church. At Brent Pelham, Herts, there is a monument of this description in the North wall of the nave. It is supposed to commemorate a certain O'Piers Shonke, lord of a manor in the parish. The local tradition is, that by killing a certain serpent he so exasperated the spiritual dragon, that he declared he would have the body of Shonke when he died, whether he was buried within or without the church. To avoid such a calamity, Shonke ordered his body to be placed in the wall, so as to be neither inside nor outside the church. This tomb, says Chauncey, had formerly the following inscription over it:—

* Vol. I., page 806.

**"TANTUM FAMA MANET, CADMI SANCTIQ. GEORGI
POSTHUMA, TEMPUS EDAX OSSA, SEPULCHRA VORAT.
HOC TAMEN IN MURO TUTUS, QUI PERDIDIT ANGULEM
INVITO, POSITUS, DEMONE SHONKUS ERAT."**

which may be thus translated:—

"Nothing of Cadmus, nor St. George, those names
Of great renown, survives them but their fames;
Time was so sharp set as to make no bones
Of theirs, nor of their monumental stones.
But Shonk's one serpent kills, t'other defies,
And in this wall as in a fortress lies." *

As this notice does not give the traditional legend as current in the neighbourhood, I venture to send it to the "RELIQUARY," to whose pages it will be appropriate. I give it as I received it, having spent a great part of my childhood at Little Chishill, only a few miles from Brent Pelham.

Piers Shonk was, it is said, many generations ago, lord of Brent Pelham. In his time the Devil, in the form of a serpent, infested the neighbourhood. This demon made his home in the garden of the manor house, principally in a particular tree, from whence he issued every night to ravage the country round, returning in the morning gorged with spoil. Piers Shonk long pondered how to destroy the demon, and at last made the attempt. Having fasted and prayed, he started early in the morning, taking with him two powerful and savage dogs, and reached the garden at sunrise, where he found the demon just coiling himself in his tree. Shonk bent his bow, and praying meanwhile, discharged an arrow at the serpent, which immediately came down to attack his assailant. The two dogs at once fastened on the creature, and Shonk, after a hard contest, shot it through the heart. In its death agony, the demon told Shonk that in revenge for its death he would have him after death whether buried inside or outside the church. Shonk meekly answered, "I am in the hands of the Almighty, but where this arrow falls there will I be buried." So saying, he let fly an arrow in the direction of the church, distant a quarter of a mile in a straight line. The arrow went in at one window and lodged in the wall on the opposite side. There Shonk's remains lie in the thickness of the wall, neither inside or out. The sexton who showed us the church on my last visit, told us that a few years before, when the church was under repair, the tomb had been opened, when the bones were found heaped together, showing that it had been before disturbed.

The Manor-house has long since disappeared. The site is now a meadow, which I visited, and in which the spot where the serpent's tree is said to have stood, is pointed out.

London.

* History of Herts, Vol. I., page 284.

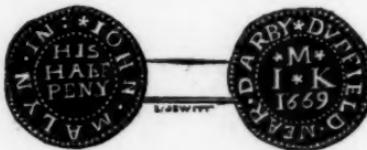
THE TRADERS' TOKENS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED
AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from Vol. IV., page 204).

DUFFIELD.



Obverse—JOHN . MALYN . IN = In the field and within the inner circle

HIS
HALF
PENY

Reverse—DUFFIELD . NEAR . DARBY = In the field, within the inner circle * M *

I * K
1699

The Malyns, or Malins, were an old family, connected for several generations with Duffield. In my boyhood, one of the family resided there in an old house which had, I believe, been occupied by the Malyns for several generations, where he carried on the business of a baker, in what, as far as my recollection serves me, was one of the most ancient bakehouses I ever remember to have seen.

John Malin, the issuer of this token, was probably the son of Adam Malin, of Duffield. He was evidently married out of the parish, and his first child born at Duffield, was baptized on the 11th of October, 1666. He and his son, John Malin, Junior, (born in December, 1669), held office on several occasions as Churchwardens of the parish. The following extracts from the Parish Registers, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. W. F. Moore, M.A., the Vicar of Duffield, relate to the issuer of the token and his family—

September, 1651.

Joseph, y^e sonne of Adam Malin, of Duffield, baptizd y^e 11.

1654.

Beniaman, the sonne of Adam Malin, of Duffield, bapt. y^e 27th.

Sber, 1666.

11th. Thomas, the sonne of John Malin, of Duffield, bapt.

October, 1669.

23rd. Thomas, y^e sonne of John Malin, of Duffield, Bur.

December, 1669.

8th. John, y^e sonne of John Malin, of Duffield, Bapt.

April, 1670.

26th. Benjamin, y^e sonne of Adam Malin, of Duffield, Bur.

August, 1672.

3rd. Willi., y^e sonne of John Malyn, of Duffield, Bapt.

1676 & 1677.

Jo. Malyn, of Duffield,
Jo. Harrison, of Windley, } Churchw.



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April, 1677.

Memorand., that upon the 16 day of the Instant, John Malyn, of Duffield, & John Harrison, of Windley, were chosen Churchwardens of this pah for the yeare ensuing.

June, 1679.

..... Bur. Adam Malin, of Duffield.

October, 1694.

27. Sepult. Edvardus filius Johannis Malin de Duffield.
30. Bapt. Jone, filia Johannis Malin de Duffield.

November, 1699.

8. Bapt. Josephus filius Johannis Malin, Jun., de Duffield.

1699.

Johannes Malin, Jun., de Duffield, } Ecclesie Parochiali
Johannes Heath, de Makeney, } Guardiani.



Obverse—DOROTHY . ROSSINGTON . IN = In the field, within the inner circle, the crest of the Rossington family, a griffin's head erased, *gules*.

Reverse—DUFFEILD . NEARE . DERBY = In the field, within the inner circle *HER*
HALF
PENY
1669

The arms of the Rossingtons', of Derbyshire, were—*Argent*, a fesse between three crescents, *gules*; and the crest, a griffin's head, erased, *gules*.

The Rossingtons appear to have been, originally, of Youlgreave, where they were a family of note. In Youlgreave church is a cross-legged effigy of a knight, of the twelfth century, attired in the quilted gambeson of that period, and holding between his hands, which are in the usual attitude on the breast, a human heart. This is believed to represent Sir John Rossington, of Youlgreave. The heiress of this family married Gilbert, alias Kniveton. From this family were doubtless descended the Rossingtons, of Scropton, Droufield, and Duffield. In the 4th volume of the "RELIQUARY," the following interesting reference to one member of this family was communicated by Mr. Sleigh :—

"PLAC ABB' EDWARD 1st. ROT' 28, 330.

"Laur' de Okovere Rogum de Okove' et Rogm de Rossington p' eo qd. ipsum cepunt spnd Asahebourne et duxerunt apud Okover in com' Staff' et ibidem imprisonaverunt. Ipsi Rog' dicit qd. dict' Laur' est villan' dicti Rog' de Ok' et sicut villan' ipsum cepit apud Ok' et tanquam rebellem imprisonavit. Et quia p'dictus Laur' assert p'dictam transgress' sibi fieri apud Asahebourne in com' Derb'; Et p'dictus Rog' de Ok' advocat quadam modo capcōem p'dicti Laur' apud Ok' in com' Staff', videtur cur' q'd expedient est et neceſſe q'd inquisicō fiat de utraque com'. Ideo ven' jur' &c. Qui dic' q'd p'dictus Laur' est liber homo et recip' dampn' lxx. lib' versus p' fatos Rog' et Rogum."

Of this the following is a translation :—

"Tempore Edward 1st.—One Lawrence de Okeover prosecutes Roger de Okeover & Roger de Rossington, for that they took him at Ashborn & brought him to Okeover, where they cast him into prison. To him made answer Roger, that the said Lawrence is a villain (*bondman*) of the said Roger de O., & that as a villain he took him to Oke-

over & there imprisoned him as a rebel. But because the said Lawrence asserts that this assault was committed at Ashborne in the co. of Derby; & Roger de Okeover in like manner pleads the taking of him at Okeover in Staffordshire, it appears to the Court expedient & necessary that inquisition be made of either county:-- The jury find that the said Lawrence is a free man & award him damages of £70 against the said two Rogers."

The following entries in the Parish Register of Duffield, relate to the Rossingtons of that village, of which family the issuer of the token, Dorothy Rossington, belonged.

October, 1651.

Bapt. Anne, the Daughter of Ralph Rossington, of Duffield, baptized the 9th.

1652.

Mr. Ralph Rossington, of Duffield, }
& Mr. Willot, of Hazlewood } Churchwardens.

May, 1664.

6th. Mrs. Rossington, ye wife of Mr. Ralph Rossington, of Duffield, bur.

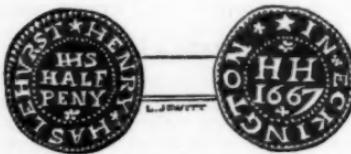
September, 1688.

28th. Mr. Ralfe Rossington, of Duffield, Bur.

June, 1695.

1. Sepult. Elizabetha Rossington de Duffield. Affid.

ECKINGTON.



Obverse—HENRY . HASLEHVRST = In the field within the inner circle HALF
PENY

Reverse—IN . ECKINGTON = In the field within the inner circle H * H
1667 *

Of the Haslehurst family of Eckington, the late Rev. J. Eastwood, M.A., of that place, thus wrote in a letter to my friend Mr. Boyne, F.S.A.—“The family of Haslehurst is now represented by ‘Harrison, of Orgreaves,’ Elizabeth, only daughter of Frances Haslehurst, of Eckington, widow, having married Wm. Harrison, of Orgreaves, Jun., in or about Oct. 1699.” In the Parish Register the name of Haslehurst occurs as early as 1585, when

Ann, daughter of Godfrey Haslehurst, was bapt. Oct. 27,
1609. Robert Haslehurst and Alice Cade married Jan. 28.

Other entries occur, but as another Henry Haslehurst was living at Eckington at the same time as the Henry Haslehurst of the token, I cannot discriminate between them”

Near the Chancel door of Eckington Church is the altar tomb of the issuer of this token, with the following inscription in square capitals, and in beautiful preservation:—

HERE LYETH INTERED
THE BODY OF HENRY
HASLEHVRST OF ECKINGTON
MARSOR WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 19TH OF
JANVARY ANNO DOMINI
1685.

HEE MARIED FRAMSESE
DOWGHTER OF WILLIAM
HVNTER THEY HAD ISSUE
THREE SONS AND TWO
DAUGHTERS WHEREOF
NONE BVT ELIZABETH
IS LIVING.

BVT OF HIS CHARITY
HEE DID NOT SPARE
OF CHVRCH AND PORE
HEE TOOKE GREAT CARE
HIS MORTALL PART
IN DVST HERE LYES
IN HOPE TO LIFE
AGAINE TO RISE.

HERE LYETH Y^E BODY OF
FRANCES HASLEHVRST
WIFE TO Y^E SAID HENRY
HASLEHVRST WHO DIED
MAY Y^E 7TH AGED 52: 1706.

Elizabeth, the only surviving child mentioned in the preceding inscription, married in 1695 to William Harrison, of Orgrave, near Rotherham, and died in 1756, aged 75, leaving issue. Probably they were related before marriage, for there was a marriage at Sheffield, November 17, 1658, between Robert Hazlehurst, of Eckington, and Frances Harrison, of Richmond, spinster. In 1661, Robert Harrison, the great grandfather of William, named above, was living at Richmond. Hazlehurst is a local surname, it may be, derived from a place so called in the adjoining parish of Norton. For this note I am indebted to my friend Mr. Swift, of Sheffield.



Obverse—HENRY . SALE . MERCER = In the field, within the inner circle HIS
HALFE
* PENY *
* H^{RS} *
*

Reverse—IN . ECKINGTON . 1669 = In a shield, within the inner circle,
the Mercers' Arms.

The name of Sale occurs very often in the Eckington Register; indeed there was a Thomas Sale, Rector, who died in 1614, but I have not been able to connect him (though he had several children born at Eckington) with a "Sale" who seems to have settled at Spinkwell, in the parish of Eckington, in the middle of the XVII. Century.

- 1611. George Sale, son of Thos. Sale, of Spinkwell, buried 29 Jan.
- 1631. Henry, son of John Sale, bap. 10 Feb.
- 1666. Thomas Sale, son of Henry Sale, was bap.

[Note from the Rev. J. Eastwood, M.A., to Mr. Boyne.

The Rev. Thomas Sale, here alluded to, was Prebendary of Woberston, in the Church of Wolverhampton, and was Rector of Eckington, in 1591, at which date he was aged 47. His daughter Dorothy was married at Eckington in 1617, to the Rev. Henry Duckett, his successor in the living.

ELTON.

Obverse—JOHN . MARCH . AT . Y² = A Crown.

Reverse—IN . ELTON . IVEN . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENY.

The above token is described in Boyne as uncertain, it not having been ascertained to what town it belongs. It is, therefore, as likely to be Elton, in the Peak of Derbyshire, as any other place. It is here given as doubtful, in the hope that through future research it may be correctly appropriated.

HARTINGTON.

HIS
Obverse—THOMAS . BATEMAN . 1670 = HALF
PENY

Reverse—IN . HARTINGTON = Arms.

Of this token no example has come under my notice, and the above meagre description is the only record I have concerning it. My late friend, Mr. Bateman,* of Lomberdale House, as well as his father, William Bateman, used his utmost endeavours to meet with an example of this token issued by a member of his family, but without avail. The following note by him, with regard to this Bateman token, appears in Boyne:—"William Bateman, of Hertyndon, in the County of Dorby, served on a jury there, 4th Richard II., as is recorded in the earliest Court-roll of the Manor extant, preserved in the archives of the Duchy of Lancaster. There is no evidence of his being possessed of any property at Hartington, but we find his (supposed) son, John Bateman, of the same place, at a Court held 25th March, 1439, was admitted to a house and ten acres and one rood of land. These are the earliest notices of the name, and from the latter we have the pedigrees of both the branches of the family at present existing, one of which is represented by Hugh Willoughby Bateman, Esq., of Camberwell House, Wiltshire, and the other by myself. I cannot make out to whom the token is to be attributed, as there were three Thomas Batemans living at Hartington in 1670, namely—

- "1. Thomas Bateman, baptized 17th May, 1621 { One of these died
- "2. Thomas Bateman, baptized 24th Sept. 1628 { April, 1679.
- "3. Thomas Bateman, baptized 2nd August, 1646, and buried 11th May, 1713. The latter, my ancestor, is described as a yeoman, and from his Will does not seem to have been engaged in other than agricultural business."

My own impression is, that the issuer of this token was Thomas Bateman, who was baptized at Hartington in 1646, and was admitted as heir of his father in 1671. At the date of the token he would be 24 years of age. He married twice, first Quarterick Cockayne, and secondly Mary Sleigh,* of Hartington, and was the immediate ancestor of the Bateman's of Middleton Hall and Lomberdale. The following Pedigree of this branch of the Bateman family will show their descent through several generations. It has been prepared from several sources, and will be found to be the most complete which has yet been printed.

* For an obituary memoir of Mr. Bateman, and notices of the Bateman family, see the "RELIQUARY," Vol. II., page 87.

* A token of Mary Sleigh, of Ashborne, is described and engraved in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. IV., page 21.

PEDIGREE OF BATEMAN, OF HERTYNGTON, AND MIDDLETON HALL,
IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

Richard Bateman, of Hertyngton; witness to a Deed—
dated the Thursday next after the Feast of the
Blessed Mary the Virgin, 32, H. 6, by which John
Hopkinson, of Bonteshall, in the County of Derby,
and Agnes, his wife, convey all their lands in Her-
tyngton, to John De-la-Pole, of Hertyngton, Esq.

John Bateman, of Hertyngton, yeoman; purchased
lands in the fields of Hertyngton, of Nuns-hold,
from Richard Hill, of Sutton-on-the-Hill, co. Derb.
anno 2 H. 7, and ob. 17 H. 8.

Richard Bateman, of Hertyngton; presented at the—
Manor Court there 20 Mar. 17 H. 8, (being then
of full age), as eldest son and heir of John, who
died seized of a messuage and lands in Hertyn-
ton; and also seized of lands purchased of Hill,
that is to say, in Moncifff and other places.

Other male issue (among
whom was Richard Bate-
man, from whom descend-
ed Sir Hugh Bateman
and the present family of
Thomas Osborne Bate-
man).

Richard Bateman, of Hertyngton; 20 June, —
30 Elizabeth, made surrend^r of lands in Hertyn-
ton to his son Richard.

Richard Bateman, of Hertyngton, yeoman; son and—
heir of Richard.

John Bateman, Thomas Bateman, of Hartington, —Anne, his wife, of Hartington, mar-
ried 20 June, 1616, son & heir a messuage and lands, which
his elder brother John had died
ob. 1600, s. p.
seized of, and was admitted ac-
cordingly. At a Court held 28
April, 1616 C. 1, with Anne, his wife,
made surrender of lands to Rich-
ard their son. Ob. 1648.

Richard Bateman, of Hartington, yeoman ; admitted —Anne, dau. of John, buried
4 April 1650, as son and heir of Thomas and Ann. at Harting-
ton, 22 Jan.
Presentation of his death made 14 Oct., 1671, and
that he died seized of a messuage and lands, and
that Thomas is his son and heir, subject to the
Dower of Ann, his Widow. Buried at Hartington,
14 August, 1671.

William Bateman,
Helen, dau. of
Baslowe of Youl-
grave, and had issue
John, Richard, Tho-
mas, Robert, and
William.

John, buried
at Harting-
ton, 22 Jan.
1613.
Mason ;
and relief of
Robert Harri-
son, of Hart-
ington, mar-
18 June, 1633
and buried
there 15 Ap.
1673.

Quarterick, —Thomas Bateman, —Mary, dau. of
dau. of ... of Hartington, yeo-
Cokeine, of man, bapt. there
of man, bapt. there
... married 2 Aug., 1646 ; pre-
sented and admit-
ted 6 Aug., 1672, and
buried 10 June, 1683,
at Harting-
ton, 21 March, 1712.

Richard Bateman,
Helen, bapt. at Harting-
ton, 28 April
1639, buried
there 2 Jan.,
1675, unmar-
ried.

Elizabeth,
bapt. at Harting-
ton, 16 Dec.,
1641

Mary, bapt.
at Harting-
ton, 11 Sep.,
1636.

Dorothy, dau. of —Richard Bateman, —Sarah, dau. of Mary, bapt. at Elizabeth, bapt.

James Sleight,
yeoman, bapt.
there 28 Dec.,
1659 ; married
12 June, 1683,
and buried at
Hartington, 13
July, 1723.
Buried at Harting-
ton, 11 May, 1713.
2nd wife.

Mary, bapt. Sarah, bapt. Katherine, bapt. Anne, bapt.

Dorothy, dau. of Richard Bateman, & Sarah, dau. of James Height, of Hartington, Wm. Gould, gent., bapt. there 4 April, 1677. Will dated 20 Oct., 1759, proved 17 June, 1768, married at Hartington, 1 Aug., 1713, and buried at Hartington, 9 Apr., 1761. (Bapt. at Hartington, 2 Nov., 1670). She was sister to her husband's father's 2nd wife.
1st wife.

Thomas, bapt. at Hartington, 19 Feb., 1703, and buried there 1 July, 1704.

Quarrelor, bapt. Mary, bapt. at Hartington, 18 June, 1714, married 1 Aug., 1736, to Wm. Edensor, of Hartington, yeoman, & buried there, 26 June, 1795, leaving issue (now extinct in the male line).

Sarah, bapt. at Hastings, bapt. at Hartington, 17 Feb., 1678, buried there 9 Feb., 1680. Married 20 April, 1680, 2nd wife.

Mary, bapt. at Hastings, bapt. at Hartington, 17 March, 1683, married 23 Apr., 1687, to Ralph Sterndale, of Hartington, yeoman, and buried there 5 Dec., 1781, leaving issue.

Mary, bapt. at Hastings, bapt. at Hartington, 17 March, 1683, married 23 Apr., 1687, to Ralph Sterndale, of Hartington, yeoman, and buried there 23 Jan., 1691.

Mary, bapt. at Hastings, bapt. at Hartington, 17 March, 1683, and buried there 30 May, 1710, to Rev. Thos. Fern, of Heath Johnson, Vicar of Hartington, yeoman, by whom she had died there 23 Jan., 1760, leaving issue.

Katherine, bapt. at Hartington, 1 Nov., 1684, marr. to Rev. Thos. Fern, of Heath Johnson, Vicar of Hartington, yeoman, and buried there 31 Mar., 1762, leaving issue.

Sarah, bapt. at Hartington, 17 March, 1686, married 1st, 21 July, 1711, to Thos. Fern, of Heath Johnson, Vicar of Hartington, yeoman, and buried there 24 Feb., 1769, leaving issue.

Elizabeth, bapt. at Hartington, 17 March, 1686, married 4 Sept., 1687, to Sam. Millward, of Hartington, yeoman, by whom she had son; and 2nd, to Robert Alsop, of Hartington, buried there 24 Feb., 1769, leaving issue.

Richard Bateman, — Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Leek, gent., bapt. there of the Heath House, county Stafford, yeoman; marr. 2 June, 1727, Will dated 14 Ap., 1725, to her cousin, Ralph Sterndale, of Leek, co. Stafford, merchant, Ob. 10 Mar., 1750, and buried at York, 1804, s. p. 1808, leaving issue.

William, Anne, bapt. at Hartington, 14 Oct., 1730, and buried there 24 Feb., 1734.

Dorothy, Richard Bateman, — Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Leek, gent., bapt. there of the Heath House, county Stafford, yeoman; marr. 2 June, 1738, Will dated 14 Feb., 1739, and buried at Hartington, 20 Sept., 1762 January, 1744, and buried there 5 May, 1765, leaving issue.

(now extinct in the male line).

Elizabeth, bapt. Thomas Bateman, of Middleton, — Rebekah, dan. at Hartington, juxta Youlgrave, Esquire and co-heir of Arthur Clegg, bapt. at Hartington, 28 Sept. 1759, and buried there 11 Aug. 1764.

Thomas Bateman, of Middleton, — Rebekah, dan. at Hartington, juxta Youlgrave, Esquire and co-heir of Arthur Clegg, bapt. at Hartington, 28 Sept. 1759, and buried there 11 Aug. 1764.

In 1762, became a merchant at Manchester. In 1801, sold the lands which had descended to him from his ancestor, John Bateman, to Hugh Bateman and others; and purchased estates in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Derby. Sheriff of the county, 1823. Died at Middleton, 26 May, 1847.

Richard, bapt. at Hartington, 25 Oct. 1766, married 1st, in 1790, to Nathan Sutton, of Leek, in co. Stafford, grocer, by whom she had issue; and 2nd, in 1814, to Jas. Birch, merchant, of Tatton Hall, 23 Nov. 1786; and 2nd, to Chester, in co. Lincoln, 16 June, 1797, & buried at St. Mary's, Manchester, 12 June, 1805. s. p.

Nancy, bapt. at Hartington, 25 Oct. 1766, married 1st, in 1790, to Nathan Sutton, of Leek, in co. Stafford, grocer, daughter (by a son) of Jas. Birch, and 2nd, in 1814, to John Gibson, of Tatton Hall, 23 Nov. 1786; and 2nd, to Chester, in co. Lincoln, 16 June, 1797, & buried at St. Mary's, Manchester, 12 June, 1805. s. p.

Mary, dau. of William Bateman, of Sami, Swire, Manchester, merchant, bapt. at Hartington, 16 Jan. 1774, died at Ardwick, near Manchester, 14 July, 1817, and buried at St. Luke's Chapel, Chorlton Row, in the parish of Manchester, Oct., 1799. Living there 1821, s. p. Died at Tatton Hall, 1st Nov. 1847.

Rebekah Bateman, born at Manchester, 17 Jan. 1792; 12 April, 1794, married there 17 Sept. 1816, to Samuel Hope, of Liverpool, merchant. Died at Everton, near Liverpool, 22 April, 1819, and buried in the Dissenters' Chapel at Gately, in co. Chester, 18th June.

Thomas Bateman, born at Youlgrave, 8 November, 1821; bapt. at Youlgrave, 31 January, 1822; died at Lombardale House, Middleton-by-Youlgrave, August 28th, 1861, and buried at Middleton-by-Youlgrave, September 4, 1861.

Original Document.

This document is addressed on the outside to Henry Kyrke, Esq., Eaves, near Chappell, and I find by referring to my genealogical table, that the deceased lady was his sister. From the frequent occurrence of the sums of 3s. 4d., 6s. 8d., and 13s. 4d., I should conjecture that the appraiser was at the same time a lawyer. If you think this worth insertion in your interesting periodical, I hope you will make any use you like of it.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

LL. JEWITT, Esq.

HENRY KIRKE.

A true inventory of all the personall estate of Catharine Bagshaw, of Milnehouse-dale, in the County of Derby, Widow, appraised by us whose names are subscribed, October 1^o 1695.

<i>In pris'ns—Her purse & app'ls</i>	£	s	d
One great cheast	0	13	4
One cloathes press	0	6	0
Two chests & a little old arke	0	6	8
A bedsted	0	6	8
A pair of bedstedds	0	5	0
Five old corn sacks & a window sheet	0	5	0
A pair of bedstedds & cloathes belonging to ye same	0	13	4
2 chests & 2 boxes	0	8	0
A little table	0	3	4
A pres, a table, a buffet, old chest, & a box	0	5	0
Bedstedds & the cloathes	1	0	0
2 seiled * chairs	0	4	0
4 pr of sheets & 2 pillow covers	1	0	0
Pewter in a chest	0	8	0
3 pr of blankets, a bed cover, a counterpine, a bedstedd, 4 pillows, & a bolster	0	13	4
7 yds. Corsey † & a new bolster	0	13	4
A piece of linsey, a table carpet, & a cushion	0	12	0
2 pieces of linen cloath	0	10	0
2 pr of sheetes	0	3	4
2 pair of bedstedds, an old meal arke	0	16	0
3 barrels, 3 loomes, a churme, & other wooden ware	0	6	0
3 pewter dishes, 1 tankard, 2 jugs, 6 spoons, a pewter-bottle	0	4	0
2 brass pots	0	8	0
a little new Kettle & a posnet ‡	0	5	6
A great Kettle, 1 brass pan, a brass chafeing dish	0	10	0
1 iron Kettle, & an old lead, a brass mortar & a pestell	0	5	0
A clock weight	0	10	0
A table and formes	1	0	0
A little table, a seiled seat, * a buffit	0	6	0
A cup board	0	14	0
Chairs, stooles, & treaselles	0	2	6
Tongs & other iron things, a warming-pan	0	13	4
Debts to the value of	10	0	0
	£	s	d
Edward Howson his --- marka.	31	7	0
Robt. Oldfield.			

* Seel or Seal. Wainscoat.

† Corsey or Corsey. Silk ribband woven or braided.

‡ Posnet. A little pot.

" Then skellets, pans, and posnets put on,

Notes on Books.

CARICATURE AND GROTESQUE IN ART.*

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT, whose name is so familiar to the readers of the "RELIQUARY," and who is known all the world over, wherever the English language is read, as an eminent and most accomplished writer, and as a painstaking and industrious antiquary, has done really good service to literature and to archaeology, by the publication of the work now under notice. The groundwork of his present publication was the series of excellent papers which he issued in the columns of that admirable publication the "Art Journal," which have been collected together, re-formed, and added to, and now compose the fine and admirably illustrated volume before us. The subject is a wide one, and has been in some measure before treated on by Malcome, but Mr. Wright, than whom no one has more extended knowledge of ancient lore, and of everything bearing on the matter in hand, has taken an extended view of his subject, and made his field literally a new one.

Commencing by speaking of the spirit of caricature which was rife in Egypt in its early days, and by illustrating his subjects with examples from papyrus and paintings on the tombs, he passes on through the early caricatures of Greece and Rome, to the origin of the stage in Rome, and the introduction of animals in the character of men. The love of the ludicrous and the grotesque among the Teutons and the Anglo-Saxons is next treated of, and he then passes on to mediæval times, and so downwards step by step to the admirable and humorous caricatures of Hogarth, Gillray, and Rowlandson, in the last century.



REYNARD TURNED MONK.
From Nantwich Church.



A DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO COOKS.
From a French Cathedral, circa 1382.

To make them porridge without mutton."

CHARLES COTTON, 1734.

"And that is this, the cunning-man biddeth set on a *posnet*, or some pan with nayles, and seethe them, and the witch shall come in while they be in soething, and within a few daies after her face will be all bescratched with the nayles."

GIFFORD'S *Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

* *A History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art.* By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., with illustrations by F. W. FAIRHOLT. London: Virtue Brothers, Amen Corner. 1 vol. 4to., 1865, pp. 494. Illustrated.

The work is full of information, and is one to be taken up at any hour—whenever taken up, or wherever opened, something amusing and instructive is to be found. It is splendidly printed on toned paper, is beautifully bound, and is illustrated by some hundreds of engravings of every conceivable kind, both grave and gay. Of these illustrations we are enabled, through the courtesy of the publishers, to reproduce a few, as examples of their excellence and variety, and we trust our doing so will send our readers, one and all, to the book itself, which deserves a very extended sale.

The illustrations are drawn from every conceivable source, from Misericordies, Illuminated MSS., Pew-ends, Stained Glass, Sculpture, Paintings, Engravings, and numberless other matters, and are selected with a judgment worthy of Mr. Wright and his artist-coadjutor, Mr. Fairbairn. The first, on Plate IV., which we give as an example, is a Misericorde from St. Mary's, at Beverley, in which two foxes are represented in the disguise of ecclesiastics, each furnished with a pastoral staff, and they appear to be receiving instructions from a prelate or personage of rank—perhaps they are undertaking a pilgrimage of penance. But their sincerity is rendered somewhat doubtful by the geese concealed in their hoods! This subject of the Fox and the Geese was a favourite one with the satirists in the Middle Ages. The next on the same Plate is from a Misericorde at Boston Church, in Lincolnshire, in which a mitred prelate is seated in his chair and holding a crozier in his hand. His flock is represented by a cock which he holds in his hand, and a number of hens, while a ludicrous animal holds his book.

The next, on the same Plate, is from a Misericorde at Sherborne Minster, and shows that the Geese, having seized their old enemy the Fox, are hanging him on a gallows, while two monks, book in hand, watch the proceedings. In Vol. III., page 94, of the "RELIQUARY," is given a representation of an execution scene, in which the hares have seized their enemy the dog, and are conveying him to execution. In the next, Plate V., which is from Ludlow Church, an excellent example of the horned head-dresses of the period is given; while on the next, from Minster Church, Isle of Thanet, a ludicrous scene of a monk, who is trying to take indecent liberties with a cook-maid, having a plate or trencher thrown at his head by the offended fair one. The next figure, from Sherborne Minster, shows the schoolmistress, a rather young and portly dame, with one of the scholars laid most ignominiously across her knees, while she flogs him soundly with a rod.

The Ale-wives of the Middle Ages were prolific sources of subjects for the caricaturists, and a most interesting paper might be written upon them alone. Our next illustration, from Wellingborough Church, shows an ale-wife pouring out liquor from



MISERICORDE.

From Wellingborough Church.



MISERICORDE.

From Ludlow Church, Shropshire.

her jug (the form of which is worth careful notice) into a cup, to serve a countryman who is scratching his head, and waiting in pleasurable expectation the promised

PLATE IV



FROM ST. MARY'S, BEVERLEY.



FROM BOSTON CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.



FROM SHERBORNE MINSTER.

MISERERES.

PLATE V



FROM LUDLOW CHURCH, SALOP.



FROM MINSTER CHURCH, ISLE OF THANET.



FROM SHERBORNE MINSTER.

MISERERES.

draught. The next shows an ale-wife in the act of drawing the ale from a small barrel into a very large pitcher. It is from Ludlow Church, as is also the next, where the end of the wicked ale-wife is shown. In this, it will be seen, the Day of Judgment is supposed to have arrived, and she is doomed to punishment for her evil practices. On one side is a fiend reading out a list of the crimes she has committed, from a long parchment roll, which indicates that those crimes must have been very many. The lady herself is perfectly naked, except the horned head-dress then so fashionable, and another demon has got her on his back, her head hanging down to his heels, and facing the first fiend. His head is between her legs, and he holds her on by the ankles. She carries in her hand the false measure with which she has cheated her



MISERERE.
From Ludlow Church, Shropshire.

customers. A demon bagpiper, with wings outspread, dances in front of her, and she is carried to the mouth of hell, which yawns on the other side, and into which another unfortunate creature is being cast.

In our next, Plate VI., which is of course of a much later date, the King is shown with his nose held to the grindstone by a Presbyterian. The stone is turned by a Scotchman, and typifies, unmistakeably, the exactions of that body from the Prince. The others, especially those of Gillray, tell their own tale. Gillray lost no opportunity of caricaturing the King, George the Third, and it must be confessed, that no caricaturist could well have had a better subject than "Farmer George," as that monarch was called.

Sometimes he pictured his awkward and undignified gait, as he was accustomed to shuffle along the esplanade at Weymouth; sometimes in the familiar manner in which in the course of his walks in the neighbourhood of his Windsor farm he accosted the commonest labourers and cottagers, and overwhelmed them with a long repetition of trivial questions—for King George had a characteristic manner of repeating his questions, and of frequently giving the reply to them himself.

Then asks the farmer's wife or farmer's maid,
How many eggs the fowls have laid;
What's in the oven, in the pot, the crock,
Whether 'twill rain or no, and what's o'clock.
Thus from poor hovels gleaning information,
To serve as future treasure for the nation.

So said Peter Pindar, and in this rôle King George was represented, not unfrequently in satirical prints. Early in the year 1793, Gillray illustrated the quality

PLATE VI



"THE SCOTS HOLDING THEIR YOUNG KINGES NOSE TO THE GRINDSTONE," 1658.



SATIRICAL PLAYING CARDS OF THE PERIOD OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

of affability in a picture of one of these rustic encounters. The King and Queen taking their walk have arrived at a cottage, where a very coarse example of English peasantry is feeding his pigs with wash. This scene is represented in our cut. The vacant stare of the countryman betrays his confusion at the rapid succession of questions—“Well, friend, where are you going, hay?” “What's your name, hay?”

“Where do you live, hay, hay?” In other prints the King is represented running into ludicrous adventures while hunting, an amusement to which he was extremely attached. One of the best known of these has been celebrated equally by the pen of Peter Pindar and by the needle of Gillray. It was said, that one day while King George was following the chase, he came to a poor cottage, where his usual curiosity was rewarded by the discovery of an old woman making apple-dumplings. When informed what they were, he could not conceal his astonishment, how the apples could

have been introduced without a seam in their covering.

In the caricature by Gillray, from which we take our cut, the King is represented looking at the process of



dumpling-making through the window, inquiring in astonishment, “Hay, hay, apple-dumplings? how get the apples in? how! Are they made without seams?” The story is told more fully in the following verses by Peter Pindar, which will serve as the best commentary on the engraving:

THE KING AND THE APPLE DUMPLING.

Once on a time a monarch tired with whooping,
Whipping and spurring,
Happy in worrying
A poor defenceless harmless buck,
(The horse and rider wet as muck),

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From his high consequence and wisdom stooping,
 Entered through curiosity a cot,
 Where sat an old woman and her pot.
 The wrinkled, blear-eyed, good old granny,
 In this same cot illumined by many a cranny,
 Had finish'd apple-dumplings for her pot.
 In tempting row the naked dumplings lay,
 When lo ! the monarch in his usual way,
 Like lightening spoke, " What this ? What this ? What ? What ?"
 Then taking up a dumpling in his hand,
 His eyes with admiration did expand ;
 And oft did majesty the dumpling grapple,
 " Tis monstrous, monstrous hard, indeed he cried,
 What makes it, pray, so hard ? " The dame replied
 Low curtseying, " Please your majesty, the apple."
 " Very astonishing, indeed ! strange thing ! "
 Turning the dumpling round, rejoined the King,
 " Tis most extraordinary then all this is,
 It beats Pinetti's conjuring all to pieces ;
 Strange I should never of a dumpling dream,
 But Goody, tell me where, where, where's the seam ? "
 " Sir, there's no seam," quoth she, " I never knew
 That folks did apple-dumplings sew."
 " No !" cried the staring monarch with a grin,
 " How, how the devil got the apple in ? "
 On which the dame the curious scheme revealed,
 By which the apple lay so sly concealed,
 Which made the Solomon of Britain start ;
 Who to the palace with full speed repaired,
 And Queen and Princesses so beautious scared,
 All with the wonders of the dumpling art.
 There did he labour one whole week to shew
 The wisdom of the apple-dumpling maker ;
 And lo ! so deep was majesty in dough,
 The palace seem'd the lodging of a baker !

We cannot conclude without repeating our hearty commendation of this volume, and our earnest hope, that those of our readers who do not at present own it, will lose no time in adding it to their libraries.

MANCHESTER POETS.*

Is the great "Cottonopolis," as Manchester has been aptly called, are, or have been, many men possessed of true poetic feeling, and of the power of giving life and vitality to that feeling, by embodying in their productions some popular sentiment, or describing in homely, and we may say *local* language, scenes and places familiar to their townsmen. Samuel Bamford was a man of this stamp, and so have been others born or reared in and about Manchester, and of this stamp, too, pre-eminently, are the Wilsons, whose songs Mr. Harland has, with his usual good taste, gathered together and given to the world in the little volume before us. The songs thus collected together (and they are prefaced by a biographical notice of the family), are the productions of a father and two sons, and their great merit lies in the fact of their being written in the Lancashire dialect, and containing many expressions heard nowhere else, and numberless allusions to customs, etc., peculiar to that county. The songs are not many, but they are clever, and their local value (for they are full of provincialisms), may be gathered from the titles of some taken hap-hazard as follows :— "Jones' ramble fro' Owdam to Karsy-moor Races," "Salford Fair," "The Peterloo Massacre," "The Weaver," "Humours of Smithy Door Market," "The Countryman's description of the Collegiate Church" (now the Cathedral), "Johnny Green's Trip to Owdam to see a Balloon Ascent," "Johnny Green's Trip fro' Owdam to see the Liverpool Railway," etc., etc., etc. We repeat that the production of a collection of local songs like these is highly desirable, and thanks are eminently due to Mr. Harland for making the collection public.

The Songs of the Wilsons, with a Memoir of the Family. Edited by JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. London : Whittaker & Co., Ave Maria Lane, pp. 78.

THE FAMILY OF EVANS.

MR. MORRIS CHARLES JONES, whose pamphlet on the old oak carvings at his seat at Gunsgroves was noticed in our last number, has, we perceive, recently issued a privately printed genealogical notice of the family of Evans, so far as relates to that branch of the family which was settled for more than two centuries at Gwylfafield, in Montgomeryshire, and from which Mr. Jones is maternally sprung. In this useful work Mr. Jones's initials are, we see, associated with those of Mr. J. R. Appleton, F.S.A. With two such names there can be no possible need of farther guarantees of the care and truthfulness with which the task has been accomplished. The notice is remarkably elaborate in its details, and presents, certainly, a greater mass of information, both dotal and otherwise, than has ever before been got together on the family of Evans—the pedigrees embracing upwards of four hundred different persons.

Mr. Jones is continuing his researches into the history and connections of the family of Evans, and will be, we are sure, glad of any particulars or hints which our genealogical readers can give him.

THE PILLAR STONES OF SCOTLAND.*

DR. MOORE, whose name is already well known by his many excellent works—“The Lost Tribes,” “The Power of the Soul over the Body,” “Man and his Motives,” etc., etc.—has just issued a most interesting and important volume on the ancient inscribed Pillar Stones of Scotland—stones which have attracted the attention, and called forth the opinions of so many antiquaries with little success—which does far more toward their elucidation than anything else which had previously been written. The learned Dr. opens his subject by certainly one of the most learned and altogether most satisfactory chapters on the inscription on the Newton Stone which it has been our lot to read. To us his reasoning and argument are conclusive, and the proofs he brings forward unanswerable. The main inscription is in Arian characters, and is rendered thus by Dr. Moore:—

In the tomb
With the dead (is) Altrie,

The light of the darkness of a perverted people,
Who shall be consecrated pure priest
To God! Like the vessel
Of prayer my glory covered me.

The other inscription is in Oghams, and these the learned Doctor renders:—

When Baal ruled Jutland and the coast
Before the, Jatti was smitten.

Besides the Newton Stone, Dr. Moore describes the Logie Stone and others, and treats their symbols with a masterly hand. Altogether his work is one which does him the highest possible credit, and is one we cordially recommend to our readers. It will only be necessary to add, that it is illustrated with charming photographs, with lithographic plates, and with woodcuts, and is beautifully printed and “got up” by Edmonston and Douglas in their usual good style.

OLD MANCHESTER.†

In our last number we noticed an important volume by Mr. John Harland, F.S.A., on Manchester Court Leet Records. It gives us infinite pleasure now to announce, that Mr. Harland has just issued another volume in continuation of his subject, which renders his work one of the most complete and valuable which is extant on these interesting documents. Mr. Harland adds an appendix, which is a truly valuable contribution to the early history of Manchester, and one which we cannot possibly speak too highly of.

* *Ancient Pillar Stones of Scotland; their significance and bearing on Ethnology.*
By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 180.
Illustrated.

† *Continuation of the Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester.* By JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1865. 1 vol. 4to.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

A DERBYSHIRE BET.

APROPOS of Mr. Sleigh's Glossary, the dry humour of one Thomas Ashton, of Longdon Parva, who, though beyond the allotted span of threescore years and ten, has not yet shaken off this mortal coil, may be thought worthy of entombment in the "RELIQUARY." His better-half chanced to have an interesting cast of the eye, of which taking unworthy advantage, he one day, while working at a distance from home, made a bet with his chums, of a quart of ale, that he knew what his Nance was doing at that particular moment. And, when all had expressed their disbelief in his spiritualistic powers, he enlightened them with the self-evident fact, "Whoy hoo's scunning, beloike ! what besoideis ?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

THE following lines, written by Eliza Dorothy, daughter of John Howe,* whose brief biography has appeared in the "RELIQUARY," I forward to you as being in my opinion worthy a place in your pages :—

POETRY.

HAIL ! Spirit of Poetry, remnant of Heaven !
Sweet daughter of Nature, kind soother of grief !
In some happy moment so graciously given,
When the overcharged heart sought in vain for relief.

Oh ! there is a rapturous, passionate, feeling,
Which only a heart pure, refined, e'er can know ;
When thy gentle power o'er the mind lightly stealing,
Compels the deep thought in smooth numbers to flow.

Then come sweetest Spirit, and stay ever with me,
From the shaft of contempt thou my shelter shall be ;
I regret not the loss of the world's fickle treasure,
If blest with a favouring impulse from thee.

A MINER'S WIFE.

Matlock Bank, 1855.

THE following old Country Dance Tune, to which our venerable grandams and grandires footed it when young and sprightly, will no doubt be interesting to many readers. I am not aware that it has before been printed. The copy from which this is taken, has been written full eighty years.

LIL J.

Derby.

BUXTON WELLS, A COUNTRY DANCE.



* "RELIQUARY," Vol. V., page 187.

Hands all four a quarter round, 1st man and 2nd woman change places, then hands another quarter round, then 2nd man 1st woman change places which makes all proper. — The two men lead through the two women and cast in own places, and turn hands. — Hands across quite round and back again. — Lead to the wall and back again. 1st couple cast off and turn.

— denotes the strain of a tune played once over.
— twice over.

A NOTE ON "NUMISMATA;" A MEDAL DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED BY LEONARD CHARLES WYON, OF HER MAJESTY'S MINT.

IN this graceful and effective Groupe, Mr. L. C. Wyon has idealized and personified the powers and purposes of Coinage, in its fullest extent of development, "a Record of Past existence : a Diffusion of the present."

Singular, as it seems to us, the imaginative Greeks never approached the subject. The Romans have merely given us the justice of their coinage; and the Moderns, only the Machinery of Coinage, the Spirit has been left with Hades. Whether our Saxon Wizard has really raised the Goddess from her sleep of ages! it is for the Priests of her Temple to declare, but at all events the Apparition is a very lovely one.

The Group is composed of three figures. In the centre, and looking to her right, stands Numismata, a dignified commanding Matron, extending her right hand in welcome to an animated lovely Damsel, who is pressing towards the Goddess, and represents Time Present, Youth in her Spring. With her left hand, Numismata withdraws a Curtain, and discloses an Old Man, sitting contemplatively on a Cube (on which is engraved a Coin of Egris, from whence coin is considered to have originated). The Type of Time Past ; of that world that has passed away ; and to whose hopes, fears, anxieties and exultations, we are the living acting representatives.

To enter more fully into the spirit of Mr. Wyon's personification, let us consider in reference to Time Present, how few of Queen Victoria's subjects have seen Her Majesty. Yet thanks to the Coinage of Money and Medals, Her Majesty's Portrait is as a Household Deity, from London to Lahore ! While through the same Power, the multitudinous Past (Empires, Sovereigns, and Events), remain an existing World to us ; and will remain equally so to interest and instruct unknown generations, whose futurity is beyond the ken of our Divination.

These varied conceptions, we think, have been very happily embodied. The noble figure and graceful attitude of Numismata, her benign and intellectual countenance, and the magnificent flow of her drapery, uniting itself with the massive fall, and superb folds of the curtain, all contribute to indicate the presiding Deity ; and then the loveliness of early Girlhood, with the elasticity of her youthful frame, of Time Present ; form a most striking contrast, to the Ancient of other days, seated in the background, solidly quiescent. There is the prospective promise, of good enduring stamina, in the now, light cheerful Damsel. All three attitudes indeed, are characteristically significant and appropriate. The stationary unchanging Genius—Numismata. The immovable tranquillity of Age. The progressive ardour of Youth. The Present, with all its rose-tinted, animating Future in prospect. The Past, with all its mingled sunshine and shadows in review. Now—alike—neither enlivening nor depressing ; and yet—alike—subjects of thought, comparison, and consideration. Combine all, and they are fully expressive of the Inscription—

" Numismata, Irradiating the Present, Restoring the Past."

Cork.

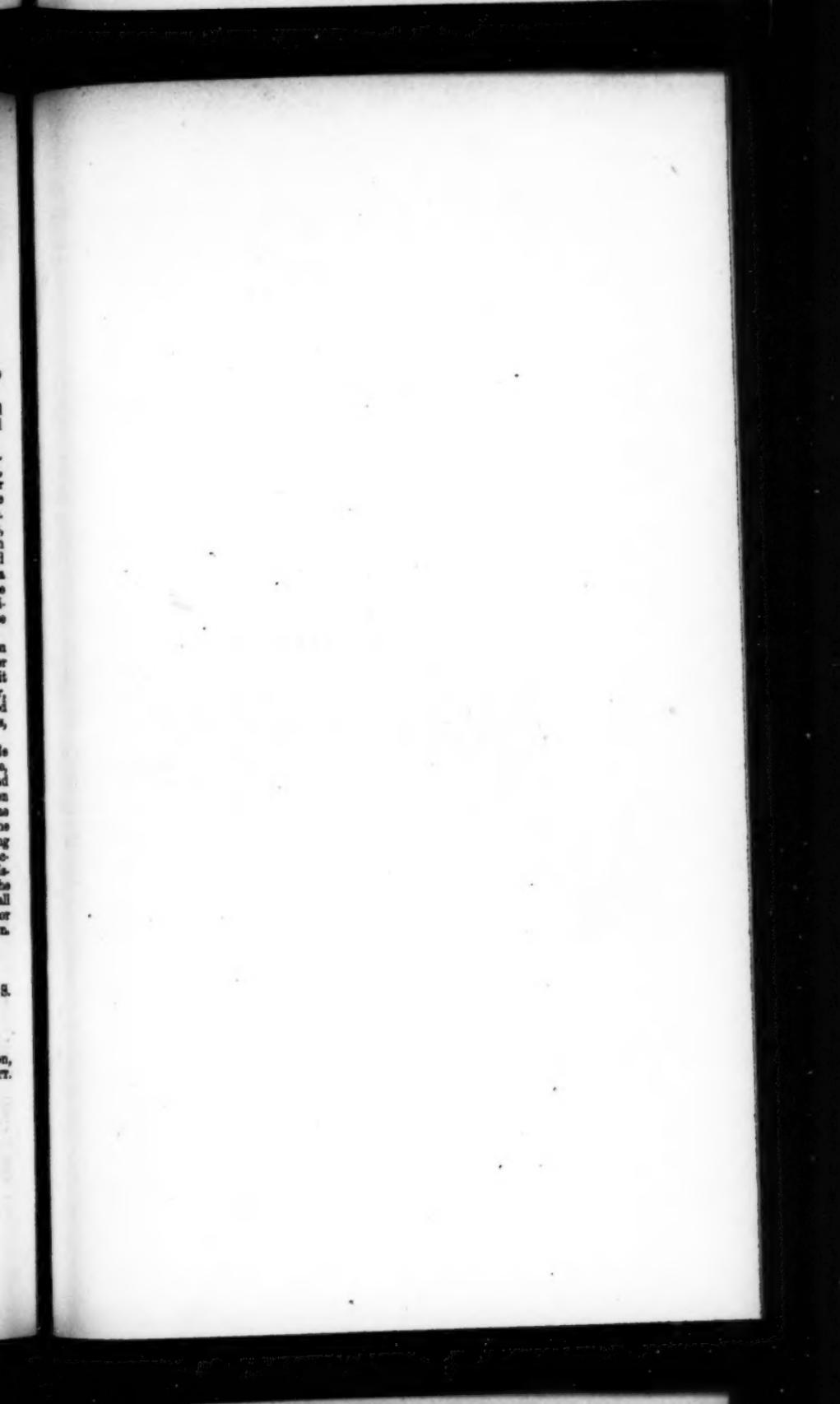
R. S.

INSCRIPTION AT DUFFIELD.

THE following verse appears on the gravestone of William Lichfield, of Little Eaton, who died in 1749.

L. JEWITT.

Lord, grant me wisdom to direct my ways,
I beg no riches nor yet length of days;
With deepest thought, spectator view thy fate,
Thus mortals pass to an immortal state.
Through death's dark vale we hope he found the way
To the bright regions of eternal day.
Life's but a moment death, that moment ends, }
Thrice happy he his moment wisely spends,
For on that direful point eternity depends. }





Bentley & Co. London

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